INSURANCE
business has thrived
Insurance during
10 years. 18

RECD. NO. B. 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

VOL. XIX NO. 211- BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

AGLA DENOUNCES NNAH'S COMMUNALISM

Aggravates The Communal sease Which He Professes To Heal

NG MUSLIM STUDENTS DO NOT SHARE JINNAH'S VIEWS"

statement to the press, Mr. M. C. Chagla says:— nust openly and publicly dissociate myself from the y unfortunate and even mischievous remarks made Jinnah at the "At Home" given to him by the Muslim Union. The majority of the Muslim students in do not share Mr. Jinnah's views on political ques- d the function that was arranged was a pure'y non- one to wish him "bon voyage" especially as Mr. Jin- been closely associated with the Union since its very

SION FOR A TIRADE AGAINST HINDUS.

was not right of Mr. Jinnah to convert this occasion a platform from which he could deliver himself of a fan- ally and fanatically violent tirade against the Hindus. is sad to reflect that on the eve of his final departure from dia, Mr. Jinnah's last political will and testament should contain nothing better and nothing more ennobling than an unblushing appeal to the worst passions of his co-religionists. Mr. Jinnah was once beloved of the student world. And during his exile from the land of his birth, the young men wanted a more inspiring message with which to cherish his memory than an aggressive and emphatic claim for communal rights and safeguards.

AGGRAVATING THE COMMUNAL DISEASE.

In season and out of season, with the monotony and regularity of a clock-work, Mr. Jinnah goes on repeating that Swaraj cannot be won without communal unity. But what does Mr. Jinnah do to remove the ill-will and the discord between the Hindus and the Mussalmans which is sapping the strength of our nation and which makes our claim for self-government sound as a hollow mockery? He deliberately aggravates the disease which he is most anxious to heal.

The wisdom of Solomon is nothing compared to that of Mr. Jinnah. And with a linguistic flourish he has damned the whole Hindu community as a community of fools. Is this the way to create a right atmosphere for the Round Table Conference at which every patriotic Indian will seek to find a solution for our domestic troubles and difficulties?—A. P.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN MUST DO WHILE GANDHIJI IS IN LONDON

Pundit Jawaharlal's Circular To Provincial Committees

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has sent the following circular to the Provincial Congress Committees:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has sailed for England in order to attend the Round Table Conference, and it may be that some of us will think that we have little to do now except to wait till he returns. A greater error cannot be committed. The burden on us is the heavier because he has gone. The Congress has agreed to take part in the Round Table Conference with great doubt and hesitation and without much faith in it. But because we believed that there was a possibility of some good resulting from it, and specially because we thought that Gandhiji's participation in it with the mandate of the Congress behind him cannot possibly do harm to the national cause, the Congress sent our leader to represent the nation. He may come back within a few weeks or he may return after two or three months. On his success will depend on the strength of an organised nation behind him. And if he returns, as he well might, with our objective still to be gained and a great struggle before us, we have to be ready to welcome him back, alert and fully prepared for all contingencies and eventualities.

BE PREPARED.

But even before he returns we may have to face a crisis which may test our strength and organisation to the full. The Simla Agreement makes it clear that if relief is not given to us in any vital matter, the Congress has the right to resort to defensive direct action, that is, Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience. We must be prepared for this.

Kindly therefore impress upon your local committees that:—

(1) The Delhi Agreement is still in force and must be respected. Any breaches of it by Government Officials must be reported to the President and an attempt should be made to get redress by peaceful persuasion. Where redress does not come, in spite of all our efforts, we may have to resort to Satyagraha. But in no event must any Satyagraha, individual or mass, without the special permission of the President, be started.

(2) Special attention must be paid to the improvement of the Congress organisation by starting village and Mohalla Committees.

(3) Foreign cloth boycott must be continued and, wherever necessary picketing should be carried on.

(4) Boycott of liquor and intoxicating drugs should be continued.

(5) Volunteers must be reorganised and volunteer units started in all towns and in rural areas in accordance with the new rules. This is most important and urgent and Provincial Committees must take this work in hand immediately and send fortnightly reports to the Allahabad office.

The A. I. C. C. office at Allahabad issues a Congress Bulletin from time to time, giving the resolutions of the A. I. C. C. the Working Committee and other information for Congressmen. These Bulletins are sent free to all members of the A. I. C. C. and to P. C. C.'s. We shall gladly send these bulletins to any district and town or Taluqa Committees or to individual Congressmen on payment of Rs. 2 per annum to cover cost of production and postage. The Bulletin comes out irregularly."

Retrenchment In R. M. S. Condemned

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

At a mass meeting of the Postal and R.M.S. officials with Mr. V. V. Giri in the Chair, resolutions were passed supporting the memorandum submitted by the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staffs' Union and the All-India Administrative Office Union and requesting the Government to carry out the Retrenchments as indicated therein.

The meeting protested against any reduction in the pay and allowance of the Subordinate Services and against the reductions already made in the Lower Grade staffs.—A.P.

THE "INTOLERABLE SHAME" OF CHITTAGONG

Poet Tagore's Strong Condemnation

FOR THE SAKE OF BLEEDING HUMANITY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

"The bulletin of atrocities visiting town after town in quick succession has caused us not merely sorrow but intolerable shame" says poet Rabindranath Tagore in a statement on the Chittagong outrages.

"It is a blind fury of collective suicide—such orgies of outrages—involving in common devastation all classes of our countrymen, aggressors and their victims, and wrecking the foundations of peace and civilized life."

SHARING COMMON SHAME.

Concluding he says: "We Hindus and Mahomedans, children of the same soil, will ever remain side by side to build up the commonwealth, to share the triumphs and also the shame, whoever may be responsible for it.

We cannot afford in this heart-breaking time of crisis to indulge in mutual recrimination, but let us appeal to all God-fearing Mahomedans for their own great religion and culture and for the sake of our bleeding humanity, to join hands with us in checking an evil which may grow into a permanent source of futility, bringing upon our unfortunate country the disgust and derision of the whole world."—A. P.

KATHIAWAR KHOJA YOUTHS REVOLT AGAINST ORTHODOXY

Not To Pay Any Priestly Exactions

The following resolutions were passed by the Kathiawar Khoja Youth Conference at Rajkot on August 29 and 30:—

This Conference fully approves of the decision of the Rajkot Khoja Youth League by inaugurating a reforms movement.

This Conference congratulates all those who are excommunicated by the Council, or are still under trial, for taking part in the activities of the Rajkot Khoja Youth League and requests the community to co-operate with them and strongly condemns the Council's step, due to malevolent mentality.

The community is neither requested to approve nor is referred to at the time of appointing the Supreme and local Councils, which are put in force over the whole community and which have bought factions in the community making it slaves. This Conference resolves to dissolve the said Councils and to cancel their rules and regulations, at the earliest opportunity.

The Conference appoints a committee to investigate and recommend a new constitution to the Working Committee before December 31, with power to increase the number of its members.

OBJECTS AND AIMS.

Henceforth this Conference will be known as Khoja Sudharak Sangh whose goal and object will be as follows:—

To make improvements in the autocratic administration, rules, regulations and customs which may be checking the progress of the Khoja community, and for social, financial and moral betterment by adopting unity and brotherhood.

NO MORE MONEY.

This Conference resolves and requests the community that nobody should pay any sort of taxes to any one of the so-called authorities.

This Conference wishes success to Mahatma Gandhi's journey to England.

WILL SIND PAY OLD DEBTS?

It Is For The Govt. To Decide It

MUSLIM MEMBERS' ANSWER

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Members of the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee arrived this morning and resumed the examination of witnesses in the afternoon when some of the strongest supporters of separation gave evidence.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Khan Bahadur Allabux and three other members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who had first appeared before the Committee, objected to separated Sind having to pay debt charges amounting to twenty-one lakhs, particularly a sum of 9.25 lakhs forming the interest on the pre-reform irrigation debt.

NOT WILLING TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

The President remarked that the point was important and he wanted a definite answer whether, as representative Muslims of the Province, they were prepared to bear the debt charges.

He repeated the question several times before Khan Bahadur Allabux replied that they were so prepared but if Sind was a deficit province, separation would relieve Bombay of the deficit and then it was for the Government to consider whether Sind should pay the whole debt charges or only a part.

Haji Abdulla Haroon M.L.A., contended that the deficit shown by the Committee's figures could be wiped out by retrenchment and increased revenue and a surplus of about eighteen lakhs could be effected.

RAKING UP OLD ACCOUNTS.

Principal G. N. Gokhale, in a written memorandum estimated that at least fifteen crores of savings from irrigation works in Sind had been utilised elsewhere in the past. Until this old account was equitably settled the question of separation could not be viewed in a real perspective.—A. P.

NOTICE

Tuesday being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

MOULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S MISSION

To Bring About Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Soon after the gag order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from addressing public meetings for a period of two months was served on him under orders from the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the Moulana gave the following message to the country:

I have dedicated my life for bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity. I will accomplish this object or die in the endeavour. This will be my message.

Islam is a message of love, of peace and of brotherhood of man. I am going to convey this message to the whole of India. Let there go about a band of Hindus and Muslims preaching this gospel and I am certain that these troubles will be nowhere.

AN OPTIMIST.

I am an optimist, I always look at the bright side of things. My ardour is not damped by petty brawls and occasional frictions between the two communities. These are passing phases in the evolutionary stage with which New India is passing.

Peace, harmony and unity will come and these very soon. There are Mussalmans and Mussalmans and there are Hindus and Hindus, but behind them there is a vast concourse of people whose heart is sound to the core. And it is they whose united forces will carry the day.

GUJERAT CONGRESS C. STANDS UNITED

Sardar On False Propaganda

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who arrived here this morning from Bardoli accompanied by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, has issued a Press statement that the report appearing in a Bombay paper about two District Congress Committees of Gujerat having broken away from the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee is "absolutely false."

A PURE INVENTION.

The Statement adds:—

"The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee stands as solid as ever since its inception ten years ago. The report that the Broach District Congress Committee was the first to break away appears to be a pure invention.

Minor differences about the internal working of a growing and powerful organisation like the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee with its numerous branches all over Gujerat are bound to arise, but nothing will affect the solidarity and growing strength of the organisation."—A.P.

BOGUS FUND COLLECTORS IN KATHIAWAR

Public Warned By Congressmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Sept. 5.

Many instances have recently happened in Kathiawar about some so called volunteers taking money from the public connecting one way or the other with a national or a public institution. One man is collecting funds for water relief committee of Wadhwan city. Another person is reported to collect money posing himself as a volunteer of Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal sent by Sjt. Amritlal Sheth to look into Veraval affairs. There are two more cases of this type. The public is warned against helping such persons and everywhere congressmen should try their best to expose such scandals.

AMNESTY PERIOD EXTENDED

But More Dacoities Committed

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Governor-in-Council has decided to extend the period of amnesty for rebels until further notice, adding that persons committing acts of rebellion after first September will be ineligible for amnesty.

Several dacoities are reported from the disturbed areas in Tharrawaddy. Ten men committed a murder but it is not known whether they were rebels.—A. P.

ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE INUNDATED BY HEAVY & WIDESPREAD FLOODS

—:o:—

The Worst During The Last 50 Years.

BRITISH SHIP FOUNDERS IN CHANNEL IN FURIOUS GALE

RUGBY, September 5.

Very heavy rainfall has been experienced over a wide area of the Britsih Isles in the last two days, and has resulted in widespread floods and considerable damage.

Many villages in Derbyshire, Yorkshire and elsewhere are inundated. Sheffield and Derby, among large towns, are seriously affected.

WORST FLOODS FOR 50 YEARS

Derby is experiencing the worst floods for over half a century and unless the river Derwent subsides, extensive damage will be done and large quantities of stock will be drowned in the countryside.

The river is within 18 inches of the top point of the arch on Exeter bridge. Traffic on several railway lines in the Midlands has been stopped by the floods.

Heavy seas are runing in the channel, where a strong gale is raging. The steamer Opal (Of Glasgow) founded off Lands End yesterday, with the loss of the Captain and the Chief Engineer. Nine other members of the crew were rescued.—B.O.W.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR SHOOTING CASE

DIVIDED VERDICT

Judge Reserves Orders Till Wednesday

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

The assessors in the Punjab Governor shooting "conspiracy" case gave their verdict this afternoon when two of them declared all the accused not guilty in respect of both charges of conspiracy and abetment while two other assessors declared Lurgadas and Ranbirsingh not guilty of any charges but only Chamanlal guilty of abetment. The Sessions Judge reserves orders till Wednesday.—A. P.

VICEROY'S HEALTH IMPROVING

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 6.

The Viceroy is taking complete rest and he has distinctly improved in health.—A. P.

National School For Bavla

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAVLA (Gujerat), Sept. 5.

There is here a national school and the organisers have won the admiration of the public which has attracted more studens.

Some complaints are coming of sale of foreign cloth.

LEADING THE COUNTRY TO RUIN AND CHAOS.

Mr. M. Jamal On Raising Of New "Loan"

MISMANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saib, M.L.A., President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, in a press statement says:-

"It is most deplorable that the Government of India should have chosen this of all times for the floatation of this extraordinary loan. The time chosen and the terms offered are most injurious to the real interests of the country from all points of view. When the country is in such a financial stringency as it is at present, it was least expected that the Government would be so blind as to take a course of action that would divert even the little money available in the country from the financing of commerce, industry and agriculture when they are so badly in need of the same at least to mitigate the serious damage caused to them by the World depression.

MISMANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

If Government offers 6-1/2 per cent one could easily imagine what Banks should offer to investors to attract deposits and what prohibitive rates the Banks will have to charge the public for financing the commerce, industry and agriculture. It is moreover an index of the extent to which the Government had gone in its mismanagement of the finances of the country.

After all, the success in the raising of loans is not everything. The loans will have to be repaid one day or other apart from the recurring additional interest charges which latter, by the way, have been alarmingly increasing during the last few years. To meet these and their other liabilities the Government will have to be getting good revenues. How could their revenues be good as long as the commerce, industry and agriculture are in such a bad state as they are now?

LEADING TO RUIN AND CHAOS.

Looked at from this, the only correct, point of view, the present action of the Government seems to be suicidal to say the least of it. It is rapidly leading the country to ruin and chaos from which it will be simply impossible to save it when once the damage to the economic life of the country reaches the point beyond which it will become irreparable. That point unfortunately is not far off, if we had not already reached it.—A. P.

ONE LAKH RUPEES FRAUD

Allaged Neglect In Official Checking

PESHAWAR, September, 5.

A story of the embezzlement of a sum of over one lakh of rupees comes from Banu.

Details are lacking, but the modus operandi is alleged to have been to substituted in bundles of currency notes for hundred rupees (except one or two at the to) notes of lesser denominations.

The checking officers are alleged to have invariably checked one or two such notes and finding them correct, presumed that the rest of the notes in the bundle were correct.

Police enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

INDIAN COAL FOR SWADESHI MILLS

Deputation To Wait On Congress Cabinet

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

A deputation representing Indian-owned coal mines in India is arriving at Ahmedabad to place before the Working Committee of the Congress when it meets here its request for preferential treatment being given by Swadeshi Mills to coals mined from Indian-owned collieries.—A. P.

MEMON CONFERENCE AT RAJKOT

Good Support Promised

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 5.

The first session of the Kathiawar Memon Conference is to be held at Rajkot in October. The propaganda committee of this Conference is travelling in different places of Kathiawar to educate public opinion in support of the Conference. Seth Dadabhai Haji Isana of Ranavav bought a patron ticket of Rs. 100 and gave word to support the Conference. Seth Tayab Ismail of Porbunder also gave good response and resolutions were passed a meeting sympathising and supporting activities of this proposed conference. The memons living outside Kathiawar have also given their support to this work.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Seth Adamji Haji Dawood of Rangoon has accepted the presidentship of this Conference. The Managing Committee of Young Mens Memon Association of Rangoon which met recently under the presidentship of Mr. A. K. Haji and passed resolutions declaring their active support.

BANKING ENQUIRY REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

It is definitely known that the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee will be published on the 16th inst.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A qualified HINDOO NURSE for an up-country women hospital. Apply B. G. P. Box 108.
A 3809

WANTED—SALESMEN, either Hindus or Indian Christians. Beginners will do but they must be young and energetic, good in conversation and quick at figures. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3559

WANTED—SOLE SELLING AGENTS for Bombay Presidency for our pure woollen Swadeshi Rugs, Blankets, Tweeds, etc., certified by the Congress. Firms dealing in woollen goods and those who can guarantee business need apply to Baijnath Balmakund Woollen Mills, Anwarganj, Cawnpore.
A 3561

WELL ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY desires appointing CANVASSERS and AGENTS for Motor Insurance Business, who could give guaranteed business. Please write Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3575

APPLICATIONS before 21st instant are invited for the post of a MEDICAL OFFICER for the Local Board Dispensary at Chembur on Rs. 100—10—200 and should be sent to the President, District Local Board, Andheri.
A 3557

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, on salary scale of Rs. 50-8-98 per month with liberal commission, throughout Deccan. Guarantee of business and Cash Security essential. Apply PHONDGE SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
A R5672

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Daryo Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

Matrimonial

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH, well established in life, for a girl of a very rich and high Punjabee Kathri family. The girl is beautiful, well accomplished, appearing in matric this year, well versed in vocal music, knowing very well Harmonium, Violin, and Sitar, all sorts of painting works, household affairs, and best needle work. Apply Box No. 1137, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5738

Medical.

CHOLERA—Try DOCTOR KADLE'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC. Efficient treatment. 12 annas and 1½ Rupee phials. Apply Dr. KADLE, Medical Clinic, Saraswat Building, Nasik.
M R5771

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

Trade Announcement.

A RECOBNISED UP-COUNTRY firm of wholesale importers invite correspondence from Indian manufacturers of all lines of general merchandise, with a view to represent them as distributors in up-country. References and credentials wanted and given. INDO AMERICAN TRADING CO., Allahabad.
3489

Books & Stamps.

CHOICE SELECTION PARSEE NEW YEAR CARDS—Children-books, Newspapers, Magazines, Fashion-papers, Novels, Birthdaycards, Burglar-proofs, Cash-boxes, KING CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R5785

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of Accounts and to elect two Directors and appoint Auditors and to transact other business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 16th September, 1931, to Wednesday, the 30th September, 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1931.
3562

NOTICE.

IT HAS GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND that one B. L. DAVE alias BHOGILAL L. DAVE is doing some business in the name, style or form of Bhogilal Dave or Bhogindra Dave. The public are hereby given notice and warned that I, B. K. Dave alias B. K. M. Dave or Bhogilal K. M. Dave has nothing to do with the above said person or with his business and hence the undersigned will have no responsibility in any form whatsoever.

B. K. M. DAVE,
Sharda Film Co.,
Tardeo, Bombay.
Dated 4th September, 1931.
3567

Public Notices.

RE. THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

RE. SALE OF THE BOMANJI PETIT MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Bomanji Petit Mills at Mahalaxmi including land, Spinning and Weaving Mills and machinery and trade marks. The land admeasures 71,925 square yards or thereabouts whereof 48,982 square yards are of redeemed Foras tenure and the remaining area admeasuring 22,943 square yards is of leasehold tenure renewable every 99 years. The machinery consist, amongst others, of 42,368 spindles and 1,250 looms by Messrs. Platt Brothers.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his office, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanji Petit Mills."

Offers must reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, 26th September, 1931. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

Full particulars of the above land, machinery and trade marks can be obtained from the undersigned or from his Attorneys, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., 14K, Hummum Street.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3560

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and the Malbar Timber Company Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

KARIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN, a firm, carrying on business at Khokha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Petitioners.

and

HIRJIBHOY HORMASJI WADIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, the Court Liquidator and the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company. ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by virtue of an order made by the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers has appointed MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1931, in the forenoon (Standard Time) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard to make a further call on all the contributories of the abovenamed Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 15/- per share (Rs. 12/- to be payable immediately and Rs. 3/- six months thereafter, if found necessary). All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections, if any, to such call.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1931.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Malbar Timer Co., Ltd. (In liquidation).
3569

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

IMPORTANT TO OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the General Optical Co., at Kalbadevi Road, at the Company's premises on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1931 at 3-30 p.m. Under instructions of the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1153 of 1931, in Bai Halimabai vs. Bai Hawabai. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction as above the entire stock-in-trade of the above Company as a going concern comprising various kinds of lenses, pebbles, goggles, spectacle cases, frames, sides, magnifying glasses, telescopes and shop furnitures:—show cases, chairs, tables, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

Further conditions may be obtained of the undersigned and will also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ONCE MORE—
THE GESTES MARCH ON!
Through Blistering Heat—
Under Blood-Red Skies—
"BEAU IDEAL"
featuring
RALPH FORBES
LORETTA YOUNG
RADIO ALL-TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
Daily Change of
TALKIE-MASTERPIECES.
To-day at 4; 6-30; & 10 p.m.
GOLD-DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
An all-colour Talking, Singing and Dancing Spectacle.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLIE RUGGLES
JUNE COLLYER
ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH.

Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
Ripon Theatre

MONDAY, 7th September, 1931.
Being PATETI HOLIDAY.
at 3 p.m.
"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"

TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931
at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"

WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931
at 8-30 p.m.
"ASHA-NIRASHA"

Booking opened daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.

MANAGER,
Gandharva Natak Mandali

CHARITY & ENTERTAINMENT ON PATETI DAY
NEW PLAY OF
NAVIN SAROJ NATAK SAMAJ
"TARAN HAR"
in aid of SIRSI SIDDAPUR RYOT'S RELIEF FUND.
BHANGWADI THEATRE, Kalbadevi.
MONDAY, 7th at 3-30 p.m.
Tickets from Rs. 10 to annas 12

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 8th inst. at 10-30 a.m (S.T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opp: "School of Arts" of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Tilting Chesterfield suits, Drawing room Cabinet, Silver show cases, Gramophone, Fire proof safe, E. lamps, Glassware, etc.
VORA & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Patropolis", 1st floor, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, near Post Office, valuable and very little used Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggon, drawing room suits, double bedsteads with box mattresses, iron cots, almyras, lady's writing tables, teapoys, screen, meatsafe, hat-stand, screen rugs, crockery and glassware, etc.

The property of P. A. Demetz, Esqr.,

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Lalitkaladarsha
GRAND REVIVAL
AFTER EIGHT YEARS
PATIT-PAVAN
a stage propaganda for the removal of untouchability.
The first of its kind.
The pioneer of short Indian plays
PATIT-PAVAN
that secured
a GOLD MEDAL
from THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS in 1923.
PATIT-PAVAN
by B. V. WARERKER
OPENING PERFORMANCE
MONDAY, 7th Sept., at 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 12th Sept., matinee at 4 p.m.
SUNDAY, 13th Sept., at 9-30 p.m
PATIT-PAVAN
LALITKALADARSHA
Plans open at Royal Opera House.

PATETI-TREAT
FULL TALKIE
OF
LAUGHING THRILLS
And
JOY OF JOYS
HAROLD LLOYD
"FEET FIRST"
with
HAROLD-LLOYD
KING OF COMEDIANS
and BARBARA KENT
Charming Star of the Day
Daily Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Extra on Holidays, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P.M.
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

WONDERFUL CURE
Only by the touch and use of an invaluable thing. I cure all sorts of Hydrocele, Night Pollution, Piles and Hysteria. Don't despair but write me at once.
SWAMI PURNANANDA GIRI (Sannyashi): Po. Baniban (Howrah) Bengal.

MIRACULOUS CURE.
and
WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.
IN YOGISM, OCCULTISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
1. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
2. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
3. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay 3

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Iyo Maru	5962	31 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: Agency and other particulars, Please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
August		3.54
September		3.56
October	3.55	3.56
November		3.56
December		3.60
January	3.63	3.63
February		3.67
March	3.69	3.71
April		3.75
May	7.33	3.79
June		3.81
July		3.84
August		3.87
September		3.89
Middling Spot		3.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ...	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Broach Fully Goood (Good Staple)	2.93
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.07
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.22
Oomra Good	2.65
Oomra Fully Good	2.75
Oomra Fine	2.90
Bengal Good	2.55
Bengal Fully Good	2.65
Bengal Fine	2.75
Scinde Fully Good	2.65
Scinde Fine	2.75
Scinde Superfine	2.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	5.17
October	5.26
November	5.42
January	5.61
March	5.78
May	5.96
July	6.11
F.G.F. Spot	5.55

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 5.
Silver—China and India bought, Market is quietly steady.
Spot ..... 12-15/16d.
Forward ..... 13d.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 5.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/9-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 5.
Interest day to day loans 3 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 5.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.53-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.06
T.T. London on Brussels	34.90
T.T. London on Madrid	54.88
T.T. London on Milan	92.91
T.T. London on Berne	24.92
T.T. London on Paris	123.95
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 5.
Smoked Sheet Standard, ribbed, Spot: Sellers 2-5/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 5,
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton: No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept./Oct. sellers £11/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:
Sept./Oct. sellers £10/2/6.

LINSEED.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Sept./Oct. sellers £9/10/0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept. sellers £7/19/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept./Oct. sellers £9/7/6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 5.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt:
Sept./Dec. sellers 13/-.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt:
Jan./April paid 14/1-1/2.

FLOOD RELIEF SQUABBLE.

Tagore's Dissociation From Congress Committee

With a view to removing misconceptions caused by his association with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's Flood Relief Committee as President, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says that he is not identified with the Congress or any of its parties or any other political organisations.

What he is identified with is the relief of distressed people in Bengal, and now that students of the Visva Bharati have undertaken to distribute relief on their own account, Dr. Tagore thinks that his association with more committee is unnecessary.

Concluding, he says that all sums sent by the generous public to him are meant for the Visva Bharati relief work and that he does not hold himself responsible for the receipts and disbursements of any other Committee.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Trade & Finance.

—:o:—

DETERIORATION OF INDIA'S CREDIT DUE TO RECKLESS POLITICAL POLICY

3½ Per Cent Paper Records A Fall Of Re. 1/12.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept. 4.

MONEY.

There was a further improvement in money rates this week and call money was quoted at as high as 6 1/2 per cent, though it eased off to 5 1/2 at the end. This rise was due to the month-end requirements and treasury bill payment yesterday. The trade demand has increased by the small figure of some Rs. 6.80 lacs. Maturities of treasury bills totalled Rs. 267.75 lacs, while renewals were for Rs. 292 lacs, thus almost offsetting each other. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5 per cent three months 5 1/4 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th August shows a decrease of Rs. 37.03 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 21,57,67,000 as against Rs. 29.75 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.19, a decrease of 0.31 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are slightly up by Rs. 6.60 lacs and by Rs. 6.30 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 5.54 lacs. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 51.43 lacs to Rs. 19.59 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 6.50 lacs to Rs. 64.82 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EFFECT OF NEW BONDS.

Following the announcement of the new Rupee Loan in the form of 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds repayable 1935, and available on "lap" after 15th September until further notice, prices in the gilt-edged market weakened with a noticeable fall in the rates of long-term loans. 3 1/2 per cent Paper fluctuated considerably and registered a fall of nearly Rs. 1 3/4 per cent, the closing rate being Rs. 56-1. There is hardly any enquiry for short-term bonds as money continues to flow into treasury bills. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan fell from Rs. 99-11 to Rs. 98-14, 1934s from Rs. 95-2 to Rs. 94-12, 1933s from Rs. 99-1 to Rs. 98-13, and 1939-44 bonds from Rs. 92-14 to Rs. 91. 6 per cent 1932 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100-3. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan lost about 6 annas to Rs. 102-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan experienced a sharp decline from Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 66-8 and 1934-37 Loan from Rs. 88-10 and 1934-37 Loan from Rs. 88-10 to Rs. 88. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan lost Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 80-12 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 94-5 to Rs. 93-14.

Referring to the announcement by Govt. of the short-term loan in the form of 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds, repayable in 1935, the interest offered is attractive and given political tranquility, the subscriptions are likely to be of a fair size.

FUTILE POLITICAL POLICY.

It is indeed a play that Government have to offer such a high rate of interest to attract money in India. Apart from international causes, the present deterioration of India's credit is largely due to the futile political policy of bargaining and parleying followed by the last Labour Government and the delay in making drastic retrenchment in public expenditure in India. The appointments of numerous committees and sub-committees by the Central and Provincial Governments cannot solve the problem. Government would be well advised to dissolve these and appoint a small committee of sound financiers and promptly cut down expenditure, irrespective of political or communal considerations.

POSTPONE ALL BILLS.

The Legislative Assembly will meet shortly in Simla and the Finance Member would do well to let the investing public know how many crores of rupees he has actually economised, how much is the deficit since his last budget and what steps by way of further economies he proposes to take immediately to avoid further deficits. The Legislature on their part should postpone consideration of all political, social and beneficial bills etc. and concentrate on rectifying the financial situation. At the moment the need for restoring the equilibrium of our finances is indeed imperative.

Latest advices from Simla report that a study of the railway traffic figures for the last four months reveal a deficit of Rs. 8 1/2 crores instead of the anticipated surplus of Rs. 121 lacs in the budget for 1931-32, and if to this deficit is added the amount of railway contributions to the General Revenues, the total deficit will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 12 crores.

In this connection it may be pointed out that in last February when the railway Budget was presented, the Hon. Member stated that he proposed to draw on the reserves a sum of Rs. 415 lacs to meet the contributions to the General Revenues, leaving a balance of nearly Rs. 1 1/3 crores in the reserves.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 1st September 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 37,50,000 and Rs. 1,75,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 1,29,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 6-7-10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 2nd to Monday the 8th September at Rs. 96-12-3 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from the 26th to 31st August amounted to Rs. 44,25,000 and Rs. 1 crores respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bils to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggreagte will be received on Wednesday the 9th September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 11th September 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was quiet and there is a complete absence of export bills. The enquiry for remittances continues and in the absence of cover, banks have to buy sterling from Government.

During the last week, as per communique dated the 1st September Government sold sterling to the extent of £1,677,700. This brings the total of such sales at the statutory sale of 1/5 4 9/64 equivalent of Rs. 21-11-9 per tola for the fiscal year to £7,215,704 and for the calender year to £10,595 million. In this connection it is indeed curiously interesting to note that between the March and 22nd August Government bought gold at the statutory mint buying rate of Rs. 21-3-10 to the extent of nearly Rs. 10.18 crores, which largely offset the sales of sterling by Government. Gold exports abroad during the same period total Rs. 1.49 crores.

With regard to purchases of gold by the Mint, it is necessary in the interest of the market and Government that the total of such purchases be published at the end of every month.

The following are the closing rates:—Ready 1/5 3/4d. Sept. 1/5 23/32: October 1/5 11/16d and November 1/5 21/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 4.86 1/32 to dol. 4.86 5/32 but closed at dol. 4.86 1/32. French francs were almost stationary at 123.96. The Belga depreciated slightly to 34.90 and the Italian lira from 92.90 to 92.93.

GOLD.

Slightly steady conditions characterised the gold market throughout the week with the price of ready quoted at Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. The speculative activity has lessened, but the daily offtake is no better than 2,000 tolas, while stocks approximate 1 1/2 lacs tolas. At the present level of prices the export of the metal is not profitable. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11 1/2 to 84s. 9 3/4d. Sovereign rates maintained a steady level, both ready and delivery 24th September being quoted at Rs. 13-10-3. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-0 for ready and 29th August settlement, Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-3 for 28th September settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 27th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrival and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £25,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 477,167 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SILVER.

nI the silver market, prices were mainly influenced by advices from Shanghai and London. In sympathy with a fall in the feel from 1/2 13/16 to 1/2 5/8, the ready rate declined to Rs. 43-3, with a slight reaction towards the end, the closing being Rs. 43-6. Ready and near continue to be quoted at a discount of about 2 annas per 100 tolas as compared with forward. The upcountry demand is still small at about 45 bars a day and stocks on hand amount to about 1,200 bars. The current settlement is expected to pass off smoothly as sufficient supplies will be arriving in time. The undertone of the market continues poor. The highest and lowest rates in London were 12 15/16d. and 12 13/16d for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-9 and Rs. 43-3 for ready, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 43-3 for 2nd September settlement and Rs. 43-10 and Rs. 43-5 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £160,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to Inda is about £160,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 312 bars and Rs. 5,229 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 5,500.

SHARES.

Prices in the share market were further depressed this week owing to a decline in raw cotton, and transactions were mainly confined to carry-overs. At the close, however, the tone of the market was weak. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 676/4 661/4; Century Rs. 201/4 191/4; Central India Rs. 298/12 263/12; Crescent Rs. 42/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 308/12 303/12 206/4 300; Indian Bleaching Rs. 132/8 131/14 133/2; Indore Malwa Rs. 325 318/12; Kohinoor Rs. 105 100; New Great Rs. 112/8 103/2; Pearls Rs. 171/4 163/12 167/8 158/12; Simplex Rs. 47/8 45/10 46/4 42/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 235 233/12 235 223/12.

In the miscellaneous section there was a sympathetic feeling. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 18/10 to Rs. 17/4, while Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 290. Tata Power shares fell from Rs. 371/4 to Rs. 347/8 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 545 to 537/8. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 95xrts. Bombay Burmah receded from Rs. 348/12 to Rs. 340 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 100-10 to Rs. 99-1. Cement shares showed little alteration Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12-8 and India Cements at Rs. 127/8. Among railway shares, Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 567/8 to Rs. 561/4.

Imperial Bank shares further registered a loss of about Rs. 18 to Rs. 863/2 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 216/4. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 75 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/6.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company:—	Latest Prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	52 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 4 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	60 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 5 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 6 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.,	0 6 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	0 16 9
Estern Bank Ltd.	4 16 3
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	100 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	72 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 11 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	60 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	97 5 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99 0 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st August 1931:—

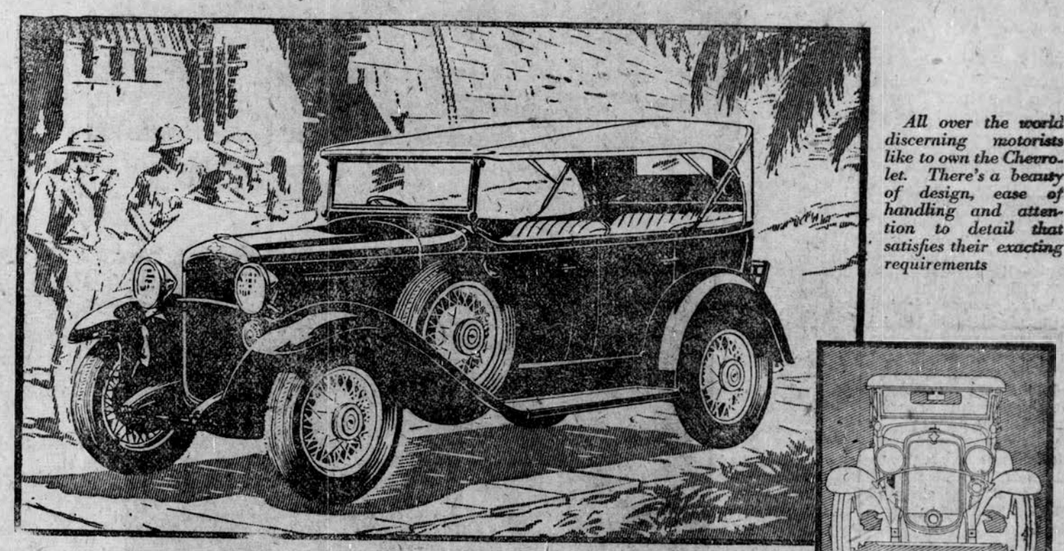
LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	86,20,000
Capital Paid up	86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	17,92,08,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,78,47,000
	22,24,75,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,66,49,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,45,36,000
Bills Discounted	38,13,000
Lands and Buildings	1,07,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,41,81,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	13,25,41,000
	22,24,75,000

General Motors Announces THE "INDIA SPECIAL"



All over the world discerning motorists like to own the Chevrolet. There's a beauty of design, ease of handling and attention to detail that satisfies their exacting requirements

THE IDEAL AND INEXPENSIVE TOURING CAR

A RECENT survey of the requirements of the motorists of India, Burma and Ceylon revealed the need for a Chevrolet model less expensive than the six wire wheel De Luxe Tourer but possessing approximately the same degree of utility as the De Luxe model.

As a result of this study the "India Special" has been evolved, and in announcing it General Motors takes pride in again being able to meet the exacting demands of the motoring public of this territory.

The "India Special" possesses all the characteristics of quality and beauty associated with the entire 1931 line. To make it more ideal than the Standard Touring Car for motoring, the fifth wire wheel has been mounted in a fender well on the left side of the car and a luggage grid has been fitted to the rear. These features hitherto found only in the Chevrolet De Luxe models make the "India Special" a most useful car—and the difference in price is very small.

See this smart combination of style, utility and economy at your Chevrolet dealer's showroom today. You will be amazed at its low cost and the liberal and convenient G.M.A.C. terms under which it may be purchased.

CHEVROLET

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

BABY'S

JUVENOL

The Great Herbal Tonic

WORKS WONDERS INFINITELY MORE THAN WHAT IT COSTS!
THERE'S NOTHING ELSE 'JUST LIKE IT' TRY IT TO BE CONVINCED.
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR THROUGH
PARAGON PRODUCTS Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 4

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Refined Shilajit Free!!

Send us only 12 addresses of Swadeshi cloth dealers and vaids of your place and we shall send you one tola refined Shilajit worth As. 8 quite free. Wanted also agents to push the sale of Kashmir Woollen Khadi, etc. For terms write to—
KASHMIR SWADESHI STORES,
Srinagar (Kashmir).

Wonderful Talisman

IF NOT BENEFITTED, MONEY REFUNDED.

LAXMI KABACHA.—This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends, respect everywhere, etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

K. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Post Box No. 12204, CALCUTTA

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR BENGAL SUFFERERS

CALCUTTA, September 4.

Sjt. Subhash Bose, Treasurer, and N. N. Dutta, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee, have issued the following appeal. Poet Rabindranath Tagore, being moved by the harrowing tales of distress due to floods and famine in Bengal, has decided to accept the presidentship of Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee which is the most representative Committee now administering relief in affected areas including as it does distinguished citizens.

Recognising the special duty towards the masses in their crisis, this committee has already opened over a hundred relief centres throughout the affected areas, every branch Congress Committee having been converted into relief centre.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Our Committee also working in full co-operation with other organisations like Marwari Relief Society, Mahila Rastriya Sangha, Christya Sevak Sangha, etc.

Distress being unprecedented relief operations will have to be continued for some months. It is well nigh impossible for Bengal alone to maintain several lakhs of starving people. We earnestly appeal to generous public all over India to come to the aid of the distressed people of Bengal.

Contributions may be sent to poet Rabindranath at Santiniketan, Bengal, or to the Secretary at Central Office, 1-Wellington Square, Calcutta.

RAE BARELI NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAI BARELI, August 31.

Not less than 400 persons were involved in cases instituted during the recent agrarian repression in the district of Rae Bareli, and there are not less than 80 persons inside the Rae Bareli Jail to-day in connection with politico-agrarian movement. 43 of these are under-trials confined in the Jail Havalat. Some of these have been giving full 24 hours to the Congress work and are members of the Congress Executive. Those on bail are not included in the eighty. Besides, there are more than a dozen inside the jail for having failed to offer security under Section 107, Cr P.C. 28 have been convicted under various non-political sections of the I.P.C. Sjt. Raj Bahadur, Assistant Secretary Tahsil Congress Committee is grinding wheat inside the Rae Bareli Jail. One of the political prisoners Qadir Beg was crushed to death inside the jail by the fall of a wall a few weeks ago.

Negotiations between the tenants of Surajkunda and the Government about the settlement of agriculture strike continue, although little hope is entertained of a settlement favourable to Kisans.

The proposals recommended by the Committee appointed by the U.P. Government to advise on the adjustments necessary to bring Rent and Revenue in conformity with the present range of prices and accepted by the U.P. Government are subject to two provisions, the second of which runs as follows:—

"Where general improvements such as increase of irrigation, better farming, better seeds, development of communication and the like, would, in any case, apart from prices have affected rents the level of 1308 F. or other selected year may be raised by a percentage not to exceed 20 or 25 per cent. to cover such normal improvements."

The main idea of the provision is that the tenants should not be given the advantage of the factors other than the general rise of prices which have gone in to raise the price of the produce such as improvement in communication or irrigation. Such being the case it naturally follows that the tenant should be given advantage of deterioration of similiar nature. Stoppage of Poppy cultivation I maintain is deterioration of such nature. "The district of Rae Bareli has been among the best Poppy growing districts of the United Provinces. In 1900 over 5000 Mds. of opium was produced here. In 1903 the Poppy crop covered no less than 28027 acres and was to be found in abundance in all parts of the district. Poppy has then a great rent paying crop and the receipts more than once sufficed to pay the entire Government Revenue Gazetter." The pitch of rent, in Rae Bareli during the year 1901, was therefore very much determined by the income of this crop brought to the cultivators. May the tenants of the Rae Bareli district expect that the Government will, while determining the remission, take into consideration this very important deterioration.

The second provision gives no standard by which developments mentioned in this may be measured. If the Collector of any district takes an exaggerated view of the improvements mentioned, in the proviso The economic distress of the Kisans may not be much mitigated.

A scene from "Devi-Deviani" Ranjit first Full-Talkie featuring Miss Gohar (senior), Miss Kamala and Kaki Adjaina, showing at Majestic.

Miss Kajjan in "Laila-Majnu". Madan's full-Talkie now drawing huge crowds at Wellington Talkies.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN COALFIELDS

Topheavy Expenditure Untouched

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta writes:—

A mass meeting of Jamadoba Colliery workers was held on Sunday morning under the presidency of Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, Vice-President of the above Association.

Mr. P. M. Chowdhury, General Secretary of the Association explained how in the name of economy the management of the Colliery had closed down the Malkera Colliery throwing about 2,000 workers out of employment and was contemplating to reduce the poorly paid Indian staff of the Jamadoba Colliery by hundreds, without affecting the European staff. The speaker while elaborately dealing with facts and figures in the working of the Colliery, convinced the audience that there should have been a cut in the top-heavy administration and check in waste, extravagance.

Several speakers from among the workers strongly criticised the attitude of the management ignoring altogether the valuable constructive suggestions made by the Union which could have easily brought about a solution for the present impasse.

The President regretted the arbitrary manner in which the Malkera and Choitodih Collieries have been so abruptly shut down, without caring to wait the result of the negotiations that were carried on.

News has been received this morning in the office of the All-India Trade Union Congress from Jamadoba that the Management of the Tata's Colliery at Jamadoba has discharged all on a sudden yesterday afternoon a number of over-men, Deputy over-men, Mistries, Workshop and Electric Fitters along with other workers including Loco Drivers, Loco Coolies, Hookmen, Trollymen, Propping Mistries, Propping Coolies, Line Mistries and Khalasis numbering about 500 by converting the three shift system of work to that of two shifts. This surprise attack of dismisal has created a serious panic among the men who seemed to be very much excited and determined to offer an effective resistance to the arbitrary action of the Management. A few days before a Bond Form was placed in the hands of workers for their signature agreeing to work for two shifts only on daily wage basis instead of monthly as before and further agreeing to be discharged by 24 hours' notice. The workers refused to sign this bond; hence the abrupt dismisal.

The unemployed workers numbering about 2,000 of the Malkera and Choitodih Collieries are staying idle in their quarters and starvation staring them in their faces. They have no money to go home and the Labour Association has already approached the management for repatriation of the unemployed workers but the management seems to be absolutely indifferent in the matter.

SAD PLIGHT OF FLOOD-STRICKEN EASTERN BENGAL

Dacca Hindu Sabha Appeals For Funds

The flood which has spread over considerable portions of east and north Bengal has caused acute and widespread distress. Coming at a time, when the people were passing through a period of economic distress, it has precipitated a situtation which will better be imagined than described. Starving and homeless people, half naked women with dead or dying children in their arms, are catching at every straw to keep themselves alive. Men, cattle, snakes and all other animals are all living in the same room. Reports of death from snake bite in flooded rooms are puoring in and to a village near Borpet a tiger has killed as many as fourteeen human beings. The subsidence of the flood alone is not expected to bring relief to the distressed. Famine and epidemics being sure to follow, relief work is bound to be ardous and protracted. Unless it is backed by the munificence of the generous public elsewhere also nothing can save the woestricken people.

To give relief the Dacca District Hindu Sabha has organised a committee with prominent gentlemen and workers of the city. We fervently appeal to the generous public to come to the rescue of their dying brethren. All contributions in money, food, clothes and other things will be sent to Sjt. Surya Kumar Basu, treasurer, Hindu Sabha relief committee, at 7 Digbazaar Road, Dacca.

Rousing Reception To Mrs. Gandhi At Nasik

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 3.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi had been to Nasik for "Rama-Darshana," on the 3rd instant. After Darshana, the District Congress Committee arranged a public reception in her honour in the Tilak Chauk. A large number of people assembled for her Darshana. At about 9-30, Mrs. Kasturbai arrived, and the public gave her a rousing reception.

Mr. Gadre, Congress President, received her on behalf of the public to which she gave a brief but fitting reply. Several Deshsevikas garlanded her.

"HINDUJATI" EDITOR JAILED

12 Months R. I. For A Poem

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, September 4.

Maharaj Vishnusharma, editor, "Hindujati", leading local vernacular, Nationalist Daily has sentenced to-day to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment under section 14-A, by Mr. S. M. Talati, City Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate, Karachi for having published a poem headed "Duty of a true Indian" and article headed "Hero Satyagrana alias India".

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

The accused stated it was declared the policy of the Government not to lodge prosecutions under section 124-A, unless there was incitement to violence and articles under complaint showed there was no such incitement and on the contrary non-violence had been advocated. Further, in the translations forwarded to the Bombay Government for sanction for prosecution, names of the composers and writer of the article has been deliberately withheld by the local authorities thereby deceiving the Governor-in-council who possibly would not have given sanction if he had known that the authors were different people and not the accused. The trial accused was, therefore, "ultra vires".

The accused has been placed in "B" class.

Swami Shivanand assumed charge of the editorship of "Hindujati".

FOREIGN CLOTH SOLD AS SWADESHI

Warning To Public

The following has been issued by the B.P.C.C.:—

It has been brought to the notice of B.P.C. Committee that merchants dealing in foreign Dhoties and cloth have started to have their goods bleached here with the object of removing the stamps or marks of foreign manufacture therefrom and palming of such goods as Swadeshi on the unwary public. This Committee has decided to take action against such merchants to set an example and to publish from time to time the names of these delinquents.

The public are requested, whenever they make their purchases to ascertain whether what they buy is really Swadeshi, and to get an assurance from the vendor to that effect in writing. Advice will be given and complaints heard by this Committee whenever required.

PARSEES AND PATETI.

Our special appeal to the patriotic Parsi Community is not to buy any foreign cloth in particular during their secred Pateti Holidays.

While making their purchases they will keep their country of adoption in view and encourage their poverty-striken brethren by buying "SWADESHI AND NOTHING BUT SWADESHI".

We need not add that they can have all articles of necessity "Swadeshi" in the Swadeshi Bazzar, the Khadi Bhandars and elsewhere. A variety of fancy cloth also can be had at moderate price at these places.

B. P. C C Bulletins

"FAIRS AND TOYS."

The following appeal has been issued by the B.P.C.C.:—

The next two months will be days of festivals and fairs, and children will buy toys. But we appeal to them to help the National cause by restricting their purchases to only Swadeshi toys. Toys seen to cost only a trifle. But to the country it means a very big drain. A lot of our money is drained from our dear country every year by these seeming innocent trifles.

We appeal to the parents to take every care not to buy for their children those cheap foreign toys which have flooded the market. Swadeshi toys of solid durable make can be had in all bazaars.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

(Established 1876).

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort.

Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

Remove Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Stockists:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,
81, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

INSURE WITH UNIQUE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—10, Canning St., CALCUTTA.
A Purely Indian Life Office
of which the First Patron was DESHABANDHU C. R. DAS.
For UNIQUE Policy Benefits and Liberal and Hereditary Agency Commission, Etc.
Write to:—
THE ASIATIC TRADING CO. Chief Agents, 82, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.
THE UNIVERSAL TRADING CORPN. Special Agents, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Buy
Singken's Chinese Cigarettes
made in three delicious brands.
GOLD DOLLAR
in tins of fifty each
GOLDEN SPARROW
OR LION AND HORSE
in packets of ten each.
Sold at popular prices and available everywhere.
No Cough, No Finger Stains, No Craving
A pearl after breakfast, a diamond after dinner, a jewel after supper. A few puffs of our cigarettes steady the nerves and soothe the tired feelings. Start smoking to-day.
SING KEN & CO.
Agents for Manufacturing Tobacco Co. and China Liberty Tobacco Co., 202, Bapty Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme:—11-30 a.m. Indian Sponsored Programme by H. M. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Indian Ladies' Hour-Talk by Dr. Miss Sundrabai Raut.

6-30 p.m. Classical Music by Miss Lakdawalla (accompanied by Madhavlal.)

CLERKS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.:—A special General meeting of the above Society will be held at 46, Church Gate Street on Saturday (12th) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to amend the by-laws of the Society.

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Parsi New Year gathering will be held to-morrow on (Tuesday) at the Empress Cinema Theatre at 10 a.m. when Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate will speak on the "Present Position of the Parsis" and the Globe-Cyclist Mr. F. J. Davar will speak on the "Sportings amongst the Parsis."

Mr. Meherwanji B. Caslnath and his Y.M.P. Orchestra will give Music and Songs.

'F' WARD PICKETERS MEETING:—A meeting of the volunteers (picketers) and workers of the Congress of "F" Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "F" Ward District Congress Committee office.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are requested to come punctually at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) to the Sangh's premises in their uniform and with badges to attend a Cinema Show.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Gujjar Ladies Club a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) to celebrate Shree Krishna Jayanti and Maharishi Dadabhoy Nowrojee Jayanti. Srimati Kalavant Motiwalla will preside and Swami Premkuvarji will speak.

Chairity Performance

In aid of the Sirsi Siddapur Ryots' Relief Fund, the Saroj Natak Samaj will stage their new and popular play "TARAN HAR" to-day, (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Flag Salutations In The City

Under the auspices of the Matunga Vanar Sena an impressive ceremony was performed in the open maidan near the Nappoo Hall. Sjt. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., hoisted the flag and Sjt. B. N. Meheshari addressed the gathering.

Refering to Gandhiji's departure for England, Sjt. Nagindas said it was their duty to back up the country's sole representatives with all courage and sacrifice. The World must know that the whole country stood united behind the Sage of Sabarmati.

AT KOLIWADI.

There was another impressive ceremony at Phanaswadi (Koliwadi) where Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., hoisted the national flag and Sjts. P. R. Lele and Y. K. Parulekar addressed the gathering. There was a large audience present.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "C" WARD.

Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai hoisted the new national flag at Narotam Wadi (Kalbadevi) under the auspices of the Mandhata Volunteer Corps and the residents of the said Wadi, on Saturday Mr. Desai gave a brief history of the National Flag and also said what the Nation has sacrificed to keep the prestige of the same.

Mrs. Lilavati Hansoti and Mr. Yaswant Parulekar narrated the part played by the people of Bombay in the last struggle and requested the public to see that the prestige of the Flag is in no way lowered.

IN COLD STORAGE FOR TWO YEARS

—:o:—

TARIFF BOARD'S ENQUIRY INTO HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

On Friday last, the Government of India released for public information the report of the Indian Tariff Board on the "heavy chemical industry" in this country. The report was signed on May 24, 1929, after investigation by Mr. P.P. Ginwala (now Sir), President, and Messrs. A.E. Mattuas and J. Matthai, members, who constituted the Board at the time the inquiry was referred to it. This was done under a resolution of the Government of India, dated July 16, 1928. Early in that year Messrs. the Eastern Chemical Company and the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Company had represented to Government that protection should be extended to the following chemicals, produced indigenously—sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, Magnesium Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate, Potash Alum, Aluminium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphide, Zinc Chloride, Copper Sulphate and Glauber's Salt. Protection to Chemical Industry, as the Board's report points out, is claimed "on its supreme national importance." It is a key-industry whose products are used in most other industries. It is indispensable for purposes of National Defence, and it provides an essential foundation for chemical research in industries and agriculture."

The Government of India did not elect to release for public information for two whole years, this valuable investigation into the possibilities of developing a "key industry" by affording it State-protection.

THE BOARD'S FINDINGS AND PROPOSALS.

The basis of the whole group of chemicals considered in this Report is Sulphuric Acid. On account of the heavy freight on acids the manufacture of sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids has generally been carried on profitably in India. The absence of this natural protection, however, in the case of salts derived from sulphuric acid has prevented their manufacture except on a small scale.

HEAVY MARKET.

The total market in India (excluding Burma) for the chemicals with which we are concerned is approximately 12,000 tons in terms of chamber acid on a 100 per cent. basis. In the next few years we estimate that the market may reach 16,000 tons, without taking into account the manufacture of artificial fertilisers. On these figures we find that the market in India is sufficiently large for the production of chemicals on an economic scale.

The machinery used in modern chemical works is generally simple in operation and can be easily handled by Indian labour. Further, fuel being an important item in the cost of many chemicals the abundance of cheap fuel, especially near the coalfields places India in a position of considerable advantage.

Although India possesses several of the raw materials required for the chemical industry such as salt, bauxite, magnesite, potasium nitrate, and copper, iron and zinc scrap, it is lacking at present in the most important material, namely: sulphur. We do not, however, consider that this is a bar to the grant of protection to the chemical industry. India, in this respect is at no disadvantage as compared with the two principal competing countries: Great Britain and Germany. It is by no means certain that the existence of an indigenous supply of sulphur would cheapen the cost of the material in India since unless the deposits were very extensive and conditions of free competition prevailed internal prices would necessarily conform to the world parity price. Moreover, there are alternative sources of supply such as zinc concentrates, copper sulphide and gypsum which are present in sufficient quantities and at least in times of war might prove of great value.

The case for protection of the chemical industry rests primarily on its supreme national importance. It is a key industry whose products are used in most other industries, it is indispensable for purposes of national defence and it provides an essential foundation for chemical research in industries and agriculture.

The largest chemical works in India, at present, are situated in Bombay. Taking the Dharamsi Morarji Company's Works at Ambernath, as typical of chemical works in India, we find that under present conditions of production the fair selling price of chamber acid on a 100 per cent. basis including overhead charges and profit is Rs. 105 a ton. The corresponding costs of the chemicals based on sulphuric acid would leave the company at current market prices with a net loss of at least Rs. 40,000 on the works costs alone and Rs. 95,000 on the works costs and overhead charges together. In these circumstances the industry would in the natural course cease to exist if no protection were granted.

The present costs of the industry however, are based on too small a scale of production and cannot be accepted as a suitable basis for determining the measure of protection. We consider that if the industry were so organised that one of the two chemical works in Bombay would supply the whole of the market in Western India, the resulting costs would afford a more appropriate basis for determining the measure of protection.

On this basis we consider that during the period of protection, the industry should attain an average annual production of 4,000 tons of chamber acid on a 100 per cent. basis. If this output is attained, we estimate that the fair selling price of chamber acid at 100 per cent. will be Rs. 75 a ton. Taking the corresponding fair selling prices of the various chemicals and comparing them with the latest import prices, we find that except in the case of epsom salts and zinc chloride, no substantial addition to the revenue duty will be required while in some cases duties considerably less than the revenue duty will suffice. On the three acids and on copperas no protection will be necessary.

If the industry attains an output of 8,000 tons of chamber acid on a 100 per cent. basis, for which in the next few years a sufficient market would be found in Western India, we estimate that the fair selling price of chamber acid at 100 per cent. will be Rs. 55 a ton, which compares very favourably with the price of sulphuric acid of the same strength in any other part of the world. On the corresponding fair selling prices for the various chemicals, we find that the three acids and five out of the eight salts we are considering, will require no protection at all. Of the remaining salts, one will require a duty well below the revenue duty and in the case of two only, would a duty in excess of the revenue duty be required. Further economies and increased output may reduce costs still more.

On these facts we find that the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission are substantially fulfilled by the chemical industry.

PROTECTION THROUGH SPECIFIC DUTIES.

We propose that the protection require should be given generally in the form of specific duties. In the case of epsom salts and zinc chloride, the specific duties proposed are equivalent to 'ad valorem' duties of 44 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. We are satisfied that no appreciable burden will be thrown on industries thereby. On the other chemicals, the duties represent substantially the present level of revenue duties. In certain cases where on the fair selling prices a reduction in the revenue duties might be theoretically justifiable, we have proposed their retention at the present rate as there has been no serious demand for their reduction and the effect on the industries concerned is negligible.

We desire to emphasise the interconnection of the duties we have proposed on the various classes of chemical products. The alteration of any individual duty may have unforeseen consequences on the output and cost of production of other chemicals, thus vitiating the whole scheme of protection.

On account of overproduction in European countries and the existence of large combines in the chemical industry, we cannot make any forecast regarding the future course of import duties. We, therefore recommend that power should be conferred on the Governor General in Council to levy such additional duties as may be necessary to offset a decline in import prices.

NO LIMIT TO PROTECTION-PERIOD.

It is impossible to estimate precisely the period within which the chemical industry will be able to dispense with protection. We, therefore, recommend as in the case of the steel industry that no limit should be fixed to the period of protection, but that provision should be made for a fresh enquiry at the expiration of seven years.

We find that there is no case for the removal of the import duties on those chemicals which are used as materials in Indian industries. No substantial relief of the burden on industries is likely to result and the question of the removal of these duties must wait until a general revision of the fiscal policy with a view to the removal of duties on all raw materials is effected.

In view of the close connection between the chemical industry and the manufacture of two classes of artificial fertilisers namely, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid plays an important part and in view of their obvious importance for Indian agriculture, we have considered the advisability of fostering the manufacture of these fertilisers in India.

No assistance is called for under present circumstances in respect of ammonium sulphate. But, having regard to the fact that ammonium sulphate is already produced in India on a considerable scale, we consider it important that the price at which it is sold in India should be substantially reduced with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and extension of the market for fertilisers. The present price in India is considerably above the level in England, though the purchasing power of the Indian ryot is much below that of the English farmer.

We find that the manufacture of superphosphate is a suitable industry for the grant of protection. We believe that in spite of competition from compound fertilisers there will be a sufficiently large market in India for superphosphate and that the establishment of a local industry will help materially to reduce its price to the great benefit of the Indian agriculturist.

We recommend that the protection required for the manufacture of superphosphate should take the form of a bounty. The bounty should be payable on the first 10,000 tons of superphosphate produced in a year by any individual factory whose annual output is not less than 2,000 tons. We have proposed a minimum out put to qualify for the bounty because we consider that it is undesirable to encourage the establishment of small uneconomic units of manufacture which would be unable to survive the withdrawal of protection. The rate of bounty should be fixed at 12 annas per unit of soluble phosphoric anhydride. The payment of bounty should be subject generally to the conditions laid down in the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, and the maximum liability of Government should be fixed at 7 lakhs of rupees annually for a period of seven years.

We have based our proposals for the protection of the chemical industry on the assumption that production will be carried on by several units of manufacture working independently in the principal centres of distribution. In view of the increasing tendency to large scale organisation in other countries, we consider that a much more economical method of development would be to organise a single unit of manufacture supplying the whole of the Indian market until each important centre of distribution has ultimately developed a large enough market of its own. A reorganisation of the industry on these lines necessarily implies a substantial reduction of transport charges both on raw materials and on finished products by the principal carriers of goods in the country namely, the railways.

On a careful examination of the question, we find that a policy of reduction of railway freights with a view to the formation of a large scale chemical industry in India will be not merely to the national interest but to the interest of the railways themselves. The reduction in the costs of the industry will provide a sufficient margin to cover railway freights from the centre of production to the more distant markets, while the resulting growth in traffic will increase the aggregate revenues of the railways. The burden of protection also would be less and its period considerably shortened.

P.P. GINWALA, President.
A.E. MATHIAS and
J. MATTHAI, Members.
R.L. WALKER, Secretary.
24th May, 1929.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CLASS.

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors' course held in co-operation with the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, will commence from 2nd November 1931. Applications for admission to the class can be made to the Executive Health officer, Bombay Municipality, not later than October 15.

Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Veterinary who wish to be nominated by Government, must submit their applications to the Director of Public Health, for the Government of Bombay, Poona, through the Principals of the respective colleges.

Copy of Prospectus etc., can be supplied on applying to the Head Municipal Offices, near Bori Bunder.

BANE OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

SIR P. C. SETHNA URGES CLOSING OF RANKS.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, a Delegate to the Round Table Conference, who sailed for England this afternoon, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The first Round Table Conference did considerable spade work. At the second sessions we are hoping the details of the new constitution will be settled on such lines as will give satisfaction to all concerned. As to the delegates from India, both British Indians and Indian Princes, we cannot expect the fullest attainment of our aims and objects unless the Princes are agreed between themselves on the question of Federation, and unless the different communities of British India arrive at an understanding in regard to their communal differences. If we yet fail in this endeavour we would assuredly give a handle to the Die-hards to keep their hold on the country for a much longer period than they would or they could otherwise do.

It is fortunate the Congress is now participating; and we do hope Mr. Gandhi's demands will not amount to the impossible. Whilst the Congress coming in is an achievement, for which we have reason to be grateful to all concerned, it would have been so very much better if we had to continue to deal with the Labour Government instead of a Nationalist Government. The Prime Minister may be fully relied upon for doing his best to help us, but it is a pity Mr. Wedgwood Benn is no longer there to support him as the Secretary of State for India. Let us hope Sir Samuel Hoare will be equally helpful.

SIR PHEROZE OPTIMISTIC.

Whilst personally I should have much preferred Labour to have continued in power, because it is the party which had evinced distinctly greater sympathy towards India and the Indians than the Conservatives or the Liberals before them ever did, I feel confident that the Nationalist Government, or even the Conservatives if they are returned at the next general election (as is quite likely) can afford to grant nothing less than what Labour would have done. They too must now full well realise that if India is to continue within the Empire such a happy position is only possible by no longer resorting to their former methods but by treating India both very fairly and generously.—A. P.

LET BOMBAY LEAD

Mr. Jinnah's Appeal

Among the delegates to the Round Table Conference who left for London on Saturday was Mr. Jinnah who, in the course of a statement to the Press said:—

The success or failure of the Round Table Conference is entirely dependent upon the consideration of the Hindu-Muslim question. I hope that we may be able to settle the question and further trust that the demands of every minority will be met in a manner that will give that particular community a sense of security and secure its willing allegiance to the constitution.

"The problem of the future constitution of India is stupendous and one feels there are rocks, ahead; but given the good-will and determination, we may yet find a solution which will bring peace and prosperity to the people of India. I can assure the people of India that I shall never forget the interests of India. I am not likely to return for a considerably long time; nevertheless, India's welfare and her future progress will be constantly nearest my heart. I shall spare no effort to serve India."

In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah said: I have a word to say to the people of Bombay. Bombay was once famous for sound and practical judgment in all big issues that faced India. I appeal to the people of Bombay not to lose that position. I regret to find that at the present moment, however, that the city of Bombay is a bit unhinged, I have confidence that it will regain its past reputation and will give a sound lead to the whole country.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar V. N. Mutalik at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. and Mrs. Baker and Mr. R. L. McKernan, arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Rugby.—Commenting on the renunciation by Germany and Austria at Geneva yesterday of their projected Customs Union. The "Times" says that now that the proposed union is out of the way "the world will look specially to those whose opposition has killed it to give an effective lead in the wider movement.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY LAWYERS' CONFERENCE.

Rangachariar To Preside.

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The Reception Committee of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference have issued the following communique:—

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference was held on Wednesday, the 2nd September, at which Dewan Bahadur G.S. Rao was elected the Chairman of the Committee and office-bearers and Executive Committee, representative of the High Court (Appellate Side) the Small Causes Court and the Police Courts Bars, were also appointed.

RANGACHARIAR TO BE PRESIDENT.

The Reception Committee confirmed the election of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Leader of the Opposition, in the Indian Legislative Assembly, who was a member of the Indian Bar Committee, as President of the Conference to be held at Bombay on Saturday and Sunday, the 17th and 18th of October respectively.

The Committee are taking further steps for communicating with the District and Taluka Bar Associations in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the election of their delegates and other work in connection with the Conference.—A.P.

Last Day OF Swadeshi Bazar

To-morrow, (Tuesday) is the last day of the Swadeshi Bazar, when it wil remain open from 3 to 9 p.m. Amongst the visitors on Saturday were Principal Eruch Tarapore, Swami Rambiharidas of Delhi, Mr. and Mrs. Vasi, Mr. Sampson, Advocate and Mr. M. I. David.

B.P.C.C.

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Monday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PROF. DHARMANAND KOSAMBI

Leaves For America

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, the well-known Indian Savant, sailed by the P. and O. mail boat S. S. "Kanpura" on Saturday. He will halt in London for a fortnight and then proceed to Cambridge Mass. (near Boston) U.S.A. This is the fourth time when this distinguished Pali and Sanskrit scholar visits America. He will, on this occasion, help the Harvard University in giving final touches to "Vishruddhi Marga" "(Way to Purity") origyinally written by Buddha Ghoshcharya in Pali in the beginning of the 5th century. The rendering of this work was undertaken by Prof. Henry Clarke Warren, but it was left half done by his premature death. Prof. Kosambi, having undertaken to complete the task, has finished the editing, but he has been specially invited by the Harvard University, for giving help in the final work.

Prof. Kosambi, who is over 60 years of age, is a staunch devotee of Buddha and an enthusiastic follower of Mahatma Gandhi. It will be remembered that he took an active part in the last year's Civil Disobedience Movement and led the Salt Satyagraha at Ahmedabad and Shiroda (near Ratnagiri). He was the Dictator of the Bombay Suburban Satyagraha Committee and as such was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, when that body was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. The High Court, however, on the matter being referred to it by the Suburban Bar Council, quashed conviction and ordered his acquittal. He was in charge of the local Congress Labour movement also for some time, last year.

BRIMFUL OF INTEREST

"Kaiser-i-Hind" 'Nowroze' Number.

The Nowroze Number issued by the "Kaiser-I-Hind" should make an excellent "Pateti" present. It has a number of instructive and arresting features. Mr. J. N. Unwala's photographic skul is a delight to the eye, the photographs ranging over a variety of amusing and topical subjects. Mr. D. R. D. Wadia's photographic studies of a "Baby at Breakfast" also deserve special mention. Of the number of contributions in English particular mention must be made of the instructive essay by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, entitled "In A Small Library" and of Mr. Khurshed Nariman's trenchant article "My First Baptism". The Gujarati section covers a wide variety of subjects. The annual is indeed brimful of interest and should appeal to a large circle of readers. Ltd.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT

Madhowji Dharamsee Mill Strike Ends

CONGRESS APPROACHED TO SETTLE DISPUTE

The strike of the workers of the Madhowji Dharamsey, mill came to an end on Sunday noon when all the workers resumed work on the conditions mutually accepted. The cause of the strike was the summary notice given by the Management to the workers of the Blanket department that the department would be closed from the 1st of October. This would result in throwing more than a 100 workers now engaged in that department out of employment. The workers of the mill in a body contended that the action of the authorities was in contravention of an assurance given by the Management to the Mill Committee that the existing staff of the mill would not be retrenched.

The workers went on a strike as a mark of sympathy for their aggrieved comrades. This led to a misunderstanding on both the sides and later on it developed into a point of prestige.

CONGRESS APPROACHED.

A majority of the workers of this mill are Congress members and the mill flies the national flag. The workers, therefore, approached the Congress for mediation. The Labour Committee of the B. P. C. C. set itself to work and started negotiations with a view to arrive at some sort of settlement acceptable to both the parties After all the point at issue was very small but it had assumed enormous gravity owing to mistaken notions of prestige on both sides. As a result of the negotiations a compromise was arrived at in the form a nice offer made by the Agents of the mill. It was agreed that the 25 ordinary looms in the blanket department should be kept working and a list should be kept of those workers who would have to go out of employment so that all the new vacancies arising thereafter should be filled by men chosen in order from this list. This assurance was given by the Agents of the mill to the Secretary of the Labour Committee in the form of a written offer. On behalf of the workers the Mill Committee accepted this offer as a basis of future negotiations and advised the workers acting on the instructions of the Labour Committee to resume work from Sunday morning. The mill committee's advice was promptly obeyed by the workers and on Sunday noon all the workers were back to their duty.

The negotiations between the Management and the Labour Committee of the B. B. C. C. will continue on the basis of the offer.

B. P. C. C. Act As The Intermediary

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement writes:—

After having gone on strike the workers sought the intervention of the B.P.C.C. The Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. promptly called the two parties together at the Congress House and opened negotiations. As a result of these negotiations the management on their side agreed to continue 35 ordinary looms in the blanket department and also gave an assurance that such of the workers as would have to go away as a result of the abolishment of the blanket department would be given relief by maintaining their list and have fresh recruitment of labour from that list whenever such recruitment was necessary.

MANAGEMENT'S LETTER.

The Agents of the mill sent a letter to the Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. embodying this condition and assurance. It was also agreed that the people should resume work and negotiations should further be carried on with a view to secure as much relief as possible to the workers who will have to go out of employment. The Mill Committee having accepted to resume work on this assurance, the Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. wrote back to the Agents of the Mill accepting the latter's offer and requesting them to abide by it in spirit and letter.

YEOTMAL ELECTION DISPUTE

Mr. Malvi's Success

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

The election petition filed by Mr. Baboorao Patil of Yeotmal District against the election of Mr. Ganpatrao Malvi of Yeotmal to C.P. Legislative Council has been rejected by the Govt. and Mr. Malvi's election is declared as valid.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used In any material
5. Rawlplugs are made In all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineer
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs
for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US.

Because we have successfully saved money, time and labour in thousands of cases including limited companies, firms and individuals. You get the same advantage. Delay is dangerous.

Nagindas & Maneklal.
Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street.

Telephone No.. 22560.
Tel. Add: "KADAMBARI"

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5 In writing Rs. 20.. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required). Write to, or call at, Pandit K M. Srinivasachariar, 4 Eldams Road, Cathedral, MADRAS.

GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS

WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper alle retained in your possession with correct predictions

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1931.

MR. JINNAH'S DESCENT

Whatever Mr. Jinnah may have himself thought of his speech at the Muslim Students' Union of Bombay, we are confident the majority of young Muslims in Bombay or in other parts of the country will emphatically dissociate themselves from it. It was so different from what the Bombay Muslims students were accustomed for years to hear from Mr. Jinnah himself. They could not but have deplored the change in him from the sturdy nationalist to the elusive communalist, from the leader to the trimmer. He must himself have felt some qualms when in the amidst of his speech he vehemently protested that he was an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. What he is now is best revealed by his tell-tale speech, which is full of misrepresentation and vilification of a sister community and which practically gives young Muslims lessons in communal haggling and blustering. What else can be said of a speech in which he severely condemns the Hindus as "foolish," "tyrannical." "lacking in courage", "afraid" of Muslims" and as "having lost their heads"? Some of these epithets are mutually contradictory. He reached the limit of tactlessness and thoughtlessness when he said that "supposing the British gave India a constitution according to the Hindu demand, naturally the Muslims would be opposed to it and would resort to every means that was possible to destroy and break that constitution."

It is to be noted that in his tirade against the Hindus Mr. Jinnah coolly ignores the fact that the Congress Working Committee has accepted most of the 14 points which he had borrowed from the Muslim communalists and that the Committee's resolution has given full satisfaction to the Nationalist Muslim Party. He has, of course, the freedom not to be satisfied with the Congress resolution. But in fairness he ought to have appreciated how much has already been conceded and could have made out a logical case, if possible, for further concession. But he does not resort to argument probably because he cannot. He finds more satisfaction in merely railing at the Hindus generally merely because one or two of his points have not yet been accepted by the Hindus, wilfully blinding himself to the fact that those points are nearly as unacceptable to the Nationalist Muslims. There is, for instance, the question of separate electorates, which are an athema to the Nationalist Muslims. Mr. Jinnah himself realises their evil; yet he suffers himself to be led by the multitude into a course of action which he knows to be wrong; and on the top of it rails at those who stick to their nationalist principles. Mr. Jinnah cleverly side-tracks this main issue in his speech and expends much high-sounding rhetoric on the lesser question of the statutory majority for the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab. But even as regards this question he does not attempt to make out a case for the demand of a statutory majority nor does he note that by recommending adult franchise the Congress has practically conceded the Muslim claim in a manner most consistent with the principles of democracy and nationalism.

In a statement published in the "Tribune" Mr. Barkat Ali quotes Mr. Jinnah as having stated at the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta in 1928 that under adult franchise "the two Mussalman majority provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, will get more than their population." But the same Mr. Jinnah now ignores the Working Committee's resolution, which not only insists on adult franchise but adds further: "In view, however, of misapprehensions in some quarters the Committee wishes to make it clear that in any event the franchise shall be uniform and so extensive as to reflect in the electoral roll the proportion in the population of every community." Mr. Jinnah has now the temerity to say that while he wants "straight play" the Hindus, who talk of Muslim majority being certain in Bengal and the Punjab, "know perfectly well that Muslims have got only 40 per cent. of voters in these provinces." All Nationalists, Hindu and Muslim, are aware of the present comparative voting strength. That is why the Congress insists on adult suffrage or, in the alternative, a low enough franchise that will reflect in the electoral roll the population of every community. Why does Mr. Jinnah who likes straight play ignore this fact and make capital before young Muslims of the irrelevent fact that Hindus know perfectly well that Muslims have got only 40 per cent. of voters in Bengal and the Punjab? Why does Mr. Jinnah suppress the most significant fact that even at present under a high franchise for local bodies the Muslims in Bengal and several parts of the Punjab have got more seats than their population would warrant? We have no doubt at least young Muslims all over the country will try to approach the communal question in a dispassionate manner and from a broad and thoroughly nationalistic point of view. So far as Mr. Jinnah's lamentable outburst is concerned, Mr. Chagla has best summed it up when he says that Mr. Jinnah deliberately aggravates the disease which he is most anxious to heal."

A PIGEON-HOLING MYSTERY

On Friday last two reports by the Indian Tariff Board, one on the magnesium chloride industry and the other on Indian heavy chemical industry, were released for public information by the Government of India. The first report was submitted by the Board on June 3, 1929, the second, a week earlier, on May 24, 1929. The Tariff Board's recommendations in both cases are such that if early action had been taken on them by Government, a basic industry like the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the other allied chemical industries, which were struggling, under Swadeshi enterprise, to secure a footing in this country, would have established themselves, would have been a powerful factor in reducing unemployment and would have greatly assisted indigenous industrial development. A truly national Government would have published the reports immediately and promoted legislation on the lines suggested by the Board. But for some mysterious reason both these reports were pigeon-holed. In fact the necessity of investigating through the Board the repeated demand of indigenous chemical manufacturers for protection, was not recognised by Government until an agitation for such inquiry had been carried on for seven years. The first demand was made in 1923. Two years later the Dharamsi Morarji Company applied to Government to refer the question of protection urgently to the Tariff Board. The official reply was "typically evasive". The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, took up the matter. Two more years passed before the Government of India could see their way to reply finally to the Chamber. At the end of October 1927 they were pleased to say that the question would be referred to the Tariff Board "as soon as the Board's programme of work permitted". Government could ask the Board to enquire into the question of protection to "mineral oils" in which Indian interests had no concern but another year had to pass before the enquiry into the necessity of protection being given to an industry vital to India's industrial advance was at last referred to the Board by Government. The Board did its work within a year. It submitted its reports but Government discovered, as an official reply in the Assembly on March 5, 1931, shows, that the report on "the chemical industry" raised difficult and complicated questions". Sir George Rainy could not say "when Government's conclusions would be arrived at or the report published".

This long and irritating process of pigeon-holing a valuable document and its cousin on the magnesium choride industry at last came to an end on Friday last. The Tariff Board's recommendations in regard to heavy chemical industry are thoroughly progressive. It proposes specific duties, "sees no cause for the removal of import duties on those chemicals which are used as material in Indian industries" and recognises that "it is impossible to estimate precisely the period within which the chemical industry will be able to dispense with protection." Evidently this wholehearted recommendation for long time protection, coupled with the suggestion that power should be conferred on the Governor-General-in-Council "to levy such additional duties as may be necessary to offset a decline in import prices," does not suit the foreign interests that have so long secured in India, a privileged position. And the Government of India in their resolution on the Board's report appear to be more concerned with the foreign interests than with the indigenous ones. All that they propose to do in the direction of protection is to propose legislation for the imposing of a protective duty until March 31, 1933 "pending further consideration of the possibility of first reorganising the industry on an economic basis and expert investigation of the superphosphate bounty scheme, for which they are already engaged in making the necessary arrangements." But the indigenous manufacturers of superphosphate, although a bounty may temporarily help them, will in the long run suffer unless adequate protection is given them against underselling by foreign interests. This the Government of India refuse to do in their case as well as in that of manufacturers of other chemical materials.

In regard to protection to the magnesium chloride industry, the Tariff Board's recommendation that a protective duty of 7 annas be levied is accepted by Government and they propose to introduce the necessary legislation, but such protection will hardly safeguard this indigenous enterprise agiast foreign cut-throat competition. The Board emphasises in its report this danger and suggests a remedy. It observes: "But more important than the imposition of a specific protective duty is the necessity of providing against violent fluctuations in import prices, whatever may be their cause. As we have already indicated the course of future prices is entirely uncertain and we therefore recommend that provision should be made for the imposition of additional duties to offset any decline in import prices." The recommendation is turned down by Government. Here is an industry, which, as Dr. Matthai pointed out in examining the representative of a foreign syndicate who protested against the very idea of protection being given to indigenous enterprise, had progressed remarkably against heavy odds. In three years, 1924-1927, indigenous manufacture had risen by 2000 tons. Foreign competition was sure to cripple this growth by underselling. At present foreign interests, thanks to the inaction of the Government of India, have already consolidated their position and there is every danger of continuous underselling in not only magnesium chloride but other chemicals. What do the Government of India propose after pigeon-holing the Board's recommendations for two years? They propose something which is an eye-wash, a mere apology for protection and their contemplated action provides an adequate safeguard for foreign interests. The moral, we are sure, will not be lost on the Assembly and the public.

Trifles.

It is a pity that Mr. Jinnah has decided to be absent from this country for an indefinitely long period. So sad. So very sad in point of strict fact.

* * *

Yesterday I made a tour of India and found sadness everywhere, in towns as well as villages. The people of India were in tears. He was their most intimate and familiar friend, their own man, next only to King Albert of Belgium.

* * *

They were in terrible mourning. They refused to be consoled. I too felt like crying. But I am a strong man I fought the menace of the growing lump in my throat and swallowed it.

* * *

Assuming my best scothing manner and voice—which I had cultivated in the village of Mount Pleasant, District Malabar Hill—I told them that, however unfortunate, the tragedy was not too terrible.

I assured them that Mr. Jinnah had not gone away politically intestate, and that he had, as per his Will issued from S.S. "Ranpura", left a large amount of his promises and all his future memory to India. This took some of the edges of their sorrow and they went back gravely to their huts, their hunger, their floods and their famines—thinking that I was, as Mr. Jinnah would say of Bombay, "a bit unhinged".

* * *

Talking or rather raving about Mr. Jinnah may I correct a possible misunderstanding? When Mr. Jinnah declared that he was an Indian first and Muslim next, he was being unduly modest about the actual order of his being which is

(1) Mr. M. A. Jinnah
(2) Indian and
(3) Muslim.

* * * * *

Gandhiji's declaration to Reuter's correspondent on board the "Rajputana" as to the India that he is striving for, has provoked the "Madras Mail" into philosophical comments on dreams. Gandhiji's "is a dream which will appeal to all who have the welfare of this great country at heart."

* * *

But you are not to rush to the conclusion that the Anglo-Indian journal has transferred its allegiance to Gandhiji and India. No, Sir.

For, "dreams" it says, "are one thing and realities are another." How true.

We should, therefore, continue to cherish the nightmare of—sorry, I mean let us continue to entertain with true hospitality our distinguished guests, the "realities."

At least I will. But I have a sort of hunch that our contemporary's desire might turn out after all to be—a dream. The naughty old boy is such a realist, you know.

* * *

"Oxford can sometimes turn women into the most dreadful beings"—Mr. Frank Roscoe.

This is not fair to
(1) Other Women
(2) Oxford and
(3) Sir John Simon.

* * * * *

According to Sjt. Pheroze Sethna the Labour Government was infinitely better, in so far as the Round Table Conference is concerned, and the National Government is equally good.

Now do please refrain from trying to understand it. Sjt. Sethna and his other friends might object.

DHARMANAND KOSAMBI.

LIFE DEVOTED TO BUDDHIST RESEARCH AND NATIONAL SERVICE

(BY AN ADMIRER).

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, the eminent Buddhist scholar, who is also an authority of world-wide fame on the Pali language, sailed for America on Saturday last. After breaking journey for a few days on the Continent and in Great Britain, he will proceed to the Harvard University where he will continue his research work in, and deliver lectures on, Buddhism and Pali. The learned professor has already made himself known in American University circles by the work he did there on his former two visits, and can look forward to a hearty reception at the hands of his American friends, who greatly appreciate his work.

It is nothing short of a miracle that an Indian whose schooling did not extend beyond the vernacular fifth standard—and that too received in a haphazard manner in half a dozen village schools in Goa—should have so distinguished himself in subjects which attract very few devotees and admirers in this part of India and risen to be an authority of international repute on them. How exactly this happened, how by the sheer dint of hard work, by the determined pursuit of the Ideal, undisturbed by physical or mental sufferings or by those earthly troubles which distract our attention but so often, he reached his coveted goal, Prof. Kosambi vividly narrates in his Marathi autobiography published a few years ago.

'DUNCE' WHO WAS EDUCATING HIMSELF.

Born on the 9th October 1876 in a village in the Portuguese territory of Goa, generally pronounced to be a dunce, his physical and scholastic progress hampered by continuous bad health, the young boy went from school to school, and finished his education at the age of twelve when he was in the fifth standard. Three years later he was married! This did not, however, meant that he had lost all taste for learning. He read with praiseworthy eagerness the writings of Agarkar and other social reformers of those days, as also the works of Mahratta saints, and in those days of scarcity of books, he took delight if he could procure for his reading, to use his own words, "the smallest advertisement of a patent medicine.' He earnestly wished to learn Sanskrit but had no opportunity to slake his thirst for the ancient language. He ran away from his home to Kolhapur but his enthusiasm for learning melted away before the suffering to which he was put, penniless as he was. His mind, however, revolted against the social monstrosities perpetrated by the idle and well-to-do society in which he lived.

DETERMINED TO STUDY SANSKRIT.

In December 1899 he arrived in Poona with a determination to learn Sanskrit and if the attempt failed to commit suicide. He was there introduced to the late Dr. Bhandarkar, and the veteran Sanskrit scholar, struck by the young man's determination and intelligence sent him to a local Sanskrit 'pathsala.' But in Poona he had no means of livelihood and on the suggestion of friends proceeded to Benares where he studied Sanskrit, taking his meals in the free messes.

PENNILESS STUDENT SEEKS KNOWLEDGE IN NEPAL.

When at Poona, he had chanced to read a Marathi rendering of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" which turned his mind to Buddhism. At Benares he came into contact with a Nepali student and decided to accompany the latter to his country, which alone, the young admirer of Buddhism remembered, was, according to Dr. Bhandarkar, the place to study that religion. Penniless, he went to Nepal on foot crossing snow-clad mountains and learnt the essentials of Buddhism at the hands of Buddhist monks residing in temples and "Vihars."

TO CEYLON FOR PALI.

Here he came to know that a knowledge of Pali was essential for the perfect comprehension of the intricacies of Buddhist philosophy and on the suggestion of a 'Bhikshuka' decided to proceed to Ceylon. After many privations he managed to reach Colombo. In Ceylon, he mastered Pali and visited all the Buddhist Ashrams. With a view to supplement his knowledge, he went to Burma and later on visited all the places in India renowned for the architecture of Budhhist times and known as seats of Buddhist learning.

PROFESSOR IN NATIONAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

By this time, Prof. Kosambi had earned fame as a Buddhist scholar and was the recipient of pressing invitations from a number of places. He, however, accepted a post of a Professor of Pali in the National College of Calcutta established in 1906. About this time he went to his home in Goa to meet his wife and other relatives after an absence of seven years.

In addition to his work in the National College, he accepted the lecturership in Pali at the Calcutta University, where during two years of his work, he won the

(Continued on page 8.)

THE SEA.

A CAUSERIE IN PRAISE.

(BY "VOYAGEUR.")

It is quite natural that Mahatma Gandhi should feel happy in the proximity of the sea although we have no doubt he would feel equally happy in black Hades. For the springs of his happiness are influenced only by what a famous modern philsopher in the great tradition of neo-Platonism describes as the weather of the soul. The human soul, too, has something of the adventurous sailor about her: she has moods, revolving in steady motion and in periodicity, that are akin to the various moods of the sea. And the sailor loves the sea in its magic and its power, its elemental, pure passions and its imposing impersonality that defies eternity itself, its Fate-like fury and its superb calm.

A SYMBOL.

The sea has always remained a great friend of both the oppressed and the free and even what men in their stupidity call its treachery is as innocent as its love: it is frank and passionate, unlike the petty, scheming human treachery, and the sailor prefers that warm-hearted friendship to its pale substitute in physical security; better succumb into the arms of death, taste the bitter-sweetness of a fateful moment, be whirled into the watery depths, than accept the thraldom of an insipid life. The unfortunate in life seek the sea's friendship and receive it. The sea has a symbolic significance in literature which is only a record of the creative and thoughtful human mind and Henrik Ibsen's wistful Lady from the Sea fittingly and finally expresses its spirit.

LIFE ON THE SEA.

The sea is Nature untamed and its elemental innocence, like the innocence of the human soul that the Upanishadic poetry describes, has a supernatural, or rather, superhuman, irresponsibility. It has played such a role in the lives of men and civilisations and still its colossal aloofness remains as unassailable as ever. Pirates have sailed on its smooth and tempestuous surface; galley slaves have bled, the scars of chains cutting into the flesh of their bodies, their poor souls maimed blasphemously; butcheries, painted in heroic colours, have been carried on in the midst of beautiful scenes. The pirates and galley-slaves still sail the waters and could be easily recognised for what they have been despite the masks they wear. English prosperity, as our self-righteous Fabian friends always remind us (they have the gift of metaphysical glibness!) was brought by Elizabethan pirates who scourged the high seas and returned home prosperous, to be knighted. New pirates have since replaced their ancestors and the galley-slaves are never tired of flaunting their blessed democracy. Why blame Nietzsche that he kicked about the fraud and called it cattle?

SEA & CIVILISATION.

The sea, they say, heaves and throws about the surf dead matter and men. There is, then, some kind of natural will, consciousness, that operates in obedience to laws evolved by itself. It is not ruthless to life, it would seem, and the submarine life, so secret and mysterious for us, finds its consummation in the unfathomable depths. To the humans, too, as I have said above, it is kinder than cruel. It has given men invaluable lessons in civilisation and contributed to its splendour and beauty. Men have sailed ships on its surface; carried the seed, spices and ripe fruit of classic thought as well of corruption that civilisation breeds; it is kind with the kindness of Nature in her primal aspect, all-knowing, all-powerful, in the blind way of fate. Men are taught to be gentle and kind and human with a strange humanity. The bohemian spirit of R. L. Stevenson brooded on its beauty; the haunted Polish 'emigre', Conrad, yielded himself to its embrace; it has cast an eternal spell on one of the most English of English poets, Masefield, whose song exudes the salty breath and the mysterious, moving beauty of the sea. The sea has its morality, but no suggestion of sin. The ports come and go: and the sailor has a wife in every port—he is so human. They, too, come and go, the innocent young girl and the painted 'cocotte.' And the sailor turns, in the end, to his only sweetheart, the sea, with all the wisdom and sadness of the voyager. The sea consoles him as it probably consoles poor Gandhi.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Isaac Foot On Churchill.

Mr. Isaac Foot, a member of the new National Government of Britain, is a Liberal, indeed, almost a Radical with an uncomfortable consciousness of his Imperialism. His record at the last Round Table Conference, such as it was, compared favourably with that of Sir Samuel Hoare or Lord Reading. So also his attitude in Parliament towards India. And, it was really a devastating reply that he made to Mr. Churchill's outbursts in the House of Commons some time ago. His exposure of Mr. Churchill's 'sympathy' for the "Depressed" Classes was particularly thorough. "He has been in Parliament for 25 years," said Mr. Foot, turning to Mr. Churchill, "but when has he spoken of them before? When has he come to that Box or stood on one or other side of the House, and drawn attention to their case? It is only when they become useful to him that he does so. The Depressed Classes have had to endure for centuries their indignities and troubles. Now, they have reached their last indignity. They have become food for perorations by Mr. Churchill."

"Useful Sympathy."

These remarks apply equally to the Imperial Government in respect both of the "Depressed" Classes and Muslims during, not 25 years, but the last 150 years. Now, they have become "useful" and we have the ugly spectacle of the British and Indian Governments openly encouraging separatist tendencies among Muslims and "Depressed" Classes by excluding from the Round Table Conference Nationalists, among them on the one hand and re-enforcing reactionary separatism on the other. There is meaning in the "promotion" of Doctors Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Ambedkar and in adding men like Sir Md. Iqbal, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Nawab Mehr Shah and Mr. Padshah to the famous "Muslim Bloc." And, that meaning is not exactly one of which those responsible, including now Mr. Foot himself, can be proud.

Nailed To The Counter.

Khand Abdul Gaffar Khan has done well to have promptly nailed to the counter the lies circulated by some Anglo-Indian papers about himself and his volunteers, known as 'Khodai' 'Khidmatgars. Referring to the lie that he is dissatisfied with Mahatma Gandhi's non-insistence on an inquiry into the reports of repression in the Frontier Province, the Khan Saheb is reported to have said that there has not been the slightest difference of opinion between him and Gandhiji and that he is now as devoted a follower of the Mahatma as he was ever before. As regards the lie that the Khodai Khidmatgars' organisation was split on the question of Congress affiliation, the Khan Saheb points out that the representatives of the organisation from all the districts of the Frontier held a meeting at Utmanzai and unanimously accepted the decision of the Congress Working Committee. The loyalty of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his volunteers to the Congress is admirable and deserves to be widely emulated.

Congress And The Truce.

A few days ago the Commissioner of Sind issued a Press Note alleging certain breaches of the Truce in respect of the salt concessions on the part of the people of Karachi. Immediately, on seeing the Press Note Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wired to the President of the Sind Congress Committee instructing him, in case the facts stated were true, "to take immediate steps effectively to stop the action complained of as it violates the Delhi Settlement." The Sardar's promptness—although he was not officially informed of the complaint—proves how zealous Congress is of the sanctity of the Truce. Can Government show a similar instance on their side?

Impertinent.

Mr. Hamil, the Principal of the Elphinstone College, owes an explanation to his students and the public about the eleventh hour cancellation of Mr. Jinnah's lecture to the students. If the published report about the case is accurate Mr. Hamil seems responsible for the cancellation and something much worse. It is said that, after having once unconditionally consented to the lecture being held in the College, Mr. Hamil asked for an assurance from Mr. Jinnah that he would not persuade his students to leave the College to join the National movement. It was impertinent on his part to have asked for such an assurance from one in Mr. Jinnah's position, apart from the fact that the assurance was entirely superfluous. He was served right when Mr. Jinnah refused point blank any assurance. Incidentally, we would like to know who circulated the canard that Mr. Jinnah was unable to deliver the lecture owing to indisposition.

HOW GOVERNMENT HAVE KEPT THE TRUCE

—:o:—

Too Much To Expect Much From "An Impenitent Govt"

(BY MAHADEV DESAI.)

The Home Department of the Government of India have published a statement containing lists of complaints of breaches of Truce given by Gandhiji to the Home Secretary on the 16th of July last, and the replies received from the local Governments on all the matters of complaint. "They believe," says the Home Secretary, "that the contents will enable the public to form a correct estimate of the justification for the complaints."

The Government were good enough to furnish Gandhiji with a hundred copies of the issue of the Gazette containing the statement, and these have been sent to all Congress Committees for criticism and report and amplification of the provincial charge sheets.

CONGRESS CHARGE-SHEETS.

The statement seems to make out that the list was exhaustive. It was by no means so, and Gandhiji made it clear when he submitted the charge sheet that it was only illustrative. Thus, for instance, there are hundreds of prisoners still to be released, the bare facts of whose cases would fill as many pages of the Gazette as the present charge sheet. But only two instances were given. The recital of events in the U. P. was less than a fourth of those that had come to his notice, said Pandit Jawaharlal to the Home Secretary when he met him in July. As regards Bombay, I am myself aware that Gandhiji, when he met the Governor of Bombay on the 4th August, had a much larger charge sheet to present than is revealed in the pages of the Gazette.

One of the stock replies to the charges is, that they are too vague and general in terms, and unsupported by specific instances. This objection is absurd, inasmuch as the specific instances had been discussed with the Home Member in Gandhiji's conversations with him, and a recital of those instances would have made the charge sheet ten times its size. It merely represents a summary of some of the complaints received. I hope Government do not seriously contend, that the charges were not justified in cases where belated or partial relief has been given. Let it be remembered that the relief was due as soon as the Truce was declared, and I have a suspicion that but for the burst-up in the shape of the Congress decision not to be represented at the R. T. C., no relief would have been given at all.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I may say that the replies provide highly interesting, if shocking, samples of evasion, 'suggestio falsi' and 'suppressio veri,' and in some cases Government have contradicted themselves as I can definitely say from the correspondence in my possession. Without waiting for reports from various provinces, I shall take a few instances, giving the Government case and stating the correct position in each case.

In nearly all cases of breach of the picketing clause in Madras, the charge is either admitted or explained away. Look at the language used.

"On seeing reference to the circular in the newspapers and on a representation made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras Government examined the question and directed the Commissioner to modify his orders."

Again: The picketers have "been standing at a distance of about 35 to 40 yards from the shop," "ever since things became quieter in that locality, although it is true that previously they were kept further off."

The reply is silent as to when and in what shape things were far from quiet, and does not indicate either what point of time 'previously' refer to, or what distance 'further off' means.

Again: "As regards physical interference by private persons, there have been instances of assault upon and throwing of stones at picketers, usually by rowdies." And the police looked silently on, I suppose!

In Ellore picketing is said to have become 'aggressive,' but it is not mentioned how, whereas it is admitted "that there were one or two 'incidents' in which volunteers were roughly handled by shopkeepers." Was that the reason why "any greater number of volunteers would be regarded as definitely obstructive or intimidating"?

Again: "When picketing tended to become aggressive" in Coimbatore. No instance to illustrate how it tended to become so.

But I shall leave this part to be effectively dealt with by Sjt. Rajagopalachari, who, by the way, in Gandhiji's absence will be in the editorial charge of "Young India."

To come to some instances in Bombay. The charge was that peaceful picketing was being defeated by permitting sale of liquor at unlicensed places and unlicensed hours in Ahmedabad, Broach and Ratnagiri Districts.

The reply admits, that "relaxation in the hours and places of sales of country liquor is now allowed only in Ahmedabad City," and the reply also contains the threat, that matters will not mend, "so long as local picketers' methods include measures to secure dismissal of individuals who are detected in the act of purchasing drink."

It is difficult to find an instance, outside this charge sheet, of a more shameless confession. And the reply is discreetly silent about Broach and Ratnagiri Districts! Let it be remembered that a distant prospect of "reduction in the extra selling places" is being held out only as a result of a most painful correspondence extending over four months, in which the Bombay Government justified the relaxation as perfectly legal!

Another instance. A boat of Kaira was seized by the Salt authorities a year ago, was wrongfully sold by them after the Truce, and there was a correspondence extending over three months for restoration of the boat.

Here is the Government reply:

"This matter had, in fact, been settled unknown to him, before Mr. Gandhi made the complaint. Can anything be farther away from truth? The complaint was made to the Salt authorities as I have said, four months ago, it was made to the Home Secretary on the 16th July, and the Salt Collector's reply informing Gandhiji that the boat would be returned after 'Dusserah' was received on the 6th of August. Let it be remembered that the boat is still to be returned, because 'Dasserah' is far off. And one does not know, why the poor owner of the boat is to wait until 'Dasserah' and why he should be defrauded of the earnings he would have made in the boat, had it been restored to him at the Truce!

Another instance. The "Navajivan" press had not been returned when the charge sheet was framed. The reply says, that the dispute was not about the obligation of Government to restore the press, but as to whether it should be returned in Bombay or Ahmedabad. "Government were advised, that the terms of the Settlement would be fulfilled 'f it were returned at Bombay. It was in fact returned at Ahmedabad."

The dispute I may point out was not the the place but about the obvious meaning of the word "return", which means 'giving back and not 'taking back' There were heaps of correspondence about this Government citing the unsigned opinion of the Legislative Department, Gandhii pitting against it the opinion of three distinguished ex-Advocates General of Bombay. It was difficult for Government to strive against this authoritative opinion, and difficult to grant an arbitration as to the meaning of the word 'return.' That is why the press "was in fact returned at Ahmedabad."

But let not complete the baseness of the whole affair in Government's own language. The press was returned on the 4th August, the day on which Gandhiji saw the Governor, and the latter told him that orders had been issued to return the press at Ahmedabad. But the following letter dated 22nd July and addressed to Gandhiji was delivered personally to the Manager, "Young India," on 7th August. Whether they were afraid that Gandhiji would not accept the press under the conditions mentioned in the letter and prolong the issue, one does not know. But the baseness is transparent. Here is the letter:

'No. S. D. 2617,
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 22nd July 1931.

'Dear Mr. Gandhi,

'I am directed to invite your attention to the Private Secretary to His Excellency's letter of the 4th July on the subject of the return of the "Navjivan" press, in which you were informed that the Government of Bombay proposed to refer the whole case to the Government of India, and would willingly abide by their decision on the question of re-transporting it to Ahmedabad.

'In the meantime, the Government of Bombay have seen the opinion of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, a copy of which was sent to you with Mr. Emerson's letter of the 5th/6th June. That opinion, as you are aware, was to the effect that you could not claim delivery of the Press at a particular place.

'While the Government of Bombay have thus been confirmed in their opinion, that their offer to give possession of the Press at the place where it now is fully complies with the terms of the Settlement, and that in consequence it would not be proper to charge the freight of the Press to the taxpayers, they are now in a position to close the controversy in a manner requiring no surrender of principle on either side, sufficient private funds having been placed at their disposal for the express purpose of paying all the charges which will be incurred in delivering the Press and its accessories at the office of "Navjivan" Newspaper. They are, therefore, issuing instructions accordingly, and they expect that their letter will be handed to you or your representative at the time of the delivery of the Press.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. S. H. Collins.'

Another instance. The charge about undesirable Patels and Mukhis, only two typical instances having been cited. The pompous explanation says that "the case of the Mukhi of Ras is still under consideration," though the man is an ex-convict. About the other man an elaborate complaint was sent to Mr. Garrett as far back as April, but the inquiry was being shelved on one pretext or another until the beginning of this month! The reply is silent about numerous instances of ex-convict Patels and Mukhis in Gujarat. Or is it because specific instances have not been cited? I may inform the reader that the names are in possession of Government.

Yet another instance. There was a definite understanding between Lord Irwin and Gandhiji, that the two Deputy Collectors who had resigned should be recommended for gratuity or pension. The reply says, the "understanding was that the Government of India should address the local Government on their behalf, and this was done." The local Government, it is said, were unable to do anything "as they had not earned a pension under the rules." One does not know what this means, and if they "had not earned a pension," why did the Government of India make the promise to Gandhiji and address the local Government?

But I am writing against time on a running train which leaves me barely three hours in Bombay to catch the boat. Let me add, that the Bihar charge sheet is a staggering one, and that it is no answer the several allegations in regard to the happenings in the U. P. and the N. W. F. Province that they are unfounded or false or fictitious. The allegations are so grave that if they are false, they constitute an offence of gross defamation. Let the individuals against whom the allegations have been made sue for defamation, or Government make a clean own up.

That however is too much to expect from an impenitent Government. But there is nothing that is beyond the reach of suffering and self-purification. Let us wait and pray.—"Younb India."

BHARAT
PERMANENT BRILLIANT
INK EASY FLOWING INK
WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.

NAUJAWANS CONDEMN BURNING OF RED FLAG

Under the auspices of the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha a public meeting was held on Thursday evening on the Chaupati Sands when the programme of the Sabha was explained. A number of resolutions were also passed.

Sardar Jamiatsingh presided over the meeting and said that Navjuwans stood for complete National Independence and would fight for it. Comrade Ibrahim moved the following resolution: This meeting most emphatically condemns the cowardly attack on the anti-R.T.C. procession organised by the Young Workers' League and especially the burning of the Red Flag which is the symbol of the International solidarity of the working class and it sends it greetings to those comrades who suffered injuries while defending the Red Flag."

In supporting the resolution Mr. Lalji Pendse outlined the programme of the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha. He said that the Sabha stood for complete National Independence and the reconstruction of the Indian society so as to open up the way of progress and prosperity to the masses. This ideal he said the Sabha wanted to achieve by organising the masses on the basis of their immediate economic demands. The political power had to be first captured by the masses in order that the Society might be reconstructed on a proper basis.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Tayab Shaikh moved the second resolution which condemned the repressive policy adopted by the Government to suppress the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha movement. Mr. Shaikh said that for the attainment of National Independence the masses must be mobilised. It was the working class-party alone which was capable of organising and leading a real mass movement.

After being supported by Mr. Sharma the resolution was unanimously passed.

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad". "M. N. Roy Zindabad.", etc.

FOREIGN CLOTH PALMED OFF AS SWADESHI STUFF

B. P. C. C.'s WARNING TO PURCHASERS

Mills Still On The Boycott List

The Joint Secretary of the Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

There are yet nearly 30 mills, Indian and Non-Indian which have not signed the Congress declaration form and hence are placed on the boycott list. The attention of public is drawn to the fact that cloth manufactured by these mills are being sold by the merchants as Swadeshi. The cloth manufactured particularly by the Buckingham and Carnatic mills of Madras is being sold as Swadeshi. The public are, therefore, requested to be vigilent and should see that they are not duped.

MILLS ON THE BOYCOTT LIST.

1. Fine Spg. & Wvg., Factory Surat. 2. Lankapathi Wvg. Works Surat. 3. Surya Prakasha Wvg. Factory, Surat. 4. Tapidas Govindram Mills, Surat. 5. Kataraj Krishnagar Mills, Krishnagarh. 6. Garden Factory, Surat. 7. Pampoorai Cotton Mills, Serampore. 8. Guru Ramdas Spg. & Wvg., mills, Amritsar. 9. Shri Radha Krishan Cotton Mills No. 1 and 2. Howrah. 10. Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah. 11. Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Shamnagar. 12. Victoria Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta. 13. Atherton Mills, Cawnpore. 14. Cawnpore Textile Mills Ltd., Cawnpore. 15. Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. 16. Muir Mills Co., Ltd. Cawnpore. 17. Bengal-Nagpur Mills Rahnandgaon. 18. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Cawnpore. 19. Buckingham Mills, Madras. 20. Carnatic Mills, Madras. 21. Madura Mills Co., Madura, Tuticorin, Ambasamudram and Madura East. 22. Malabar Wvg. Co., Cannanore. 23. Cambodia mills Ltd., Ondiputhur. 24. Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd., Bangalore City. 25. Gokak Mills Co., Ltd., Gokak Falls. 26. Laxmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur. 27. Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Sholapur. 28. Bankteshwar Cotton mills, Amritsar.

N.B.—Aurangabad mills Ltd. Aurangabad has agreed to the Congress condition but has still not signed the form.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills, Bangalore and the Baijnath Balmukund Woollen Mills, Cawnpore have signed the Form.

(Correct only up-to-date.)

PURCHASERS BEWARE.

In the Bhuleshwar market area some persons moving with handcarts are selling bleached dhoties having no marks on them as Swadeshi. The vendors palm off such foreign stuff for Bengali make for a ridiculously low price such 2-8 or 3-0 rupees per pair of very fine dhoties of 10yds. Dacca mulmul and dhoties are certainly not so cheap but would cost not less than Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 even in these days. The public are, therefore, requested to be very careful when they make purchases.

SALE OF LIQUOR ON RACE COURSE

Mr. Surve's Resolution

Mr. A. N. Surve M.L.C. has given notice of the following resolution which he will move at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

This Council recommends to Government not to give temporary licenses for sale of liquor within the limits of the race course at Bombay, including its enclosures.

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P.

POONA, September 6.

The monsoon has been strong from Upper Burma to Northwest Frontier Province and active in Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, west Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Burma, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province. A few falls occurred in Orissa. Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Agra, Bareilly, Roorkee, Nowgong and Saugor one and a half inches; Pendra three-quarters; D.I. Khan one and a half; Hissar, Dharwar and Cherat one; Simla three-quarters: Mahabaleshwar and Khandala one and a-half; Ratnagiri and Karwar three quarters; Vellore a-half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease, but continue in Northwest Frontier Province and Punjab. Monsoon will continue strong in the United Provinces, east Central India and northwest India and be active in Upper Burma and Arakan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Bengal and in and near the hill-districts of Bihar and the United Provinces.—A.P.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

Protest Against Retrenchment

The following memorandum has been addressed by the Hon. Secretary of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, to the Chairman of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee on the proposals for retrenchment in the Co-operative Department which are being considered by that Committee.

The Institute has not been favoured with a copy of the general questionnaire of the Retrenchment Committee. Nevertheless, as there are a few questions in it, particularly Nos. 18 to 20, in which the Institute is vitally interested as the reognised representative and spokesman om millions of people connected with the Co-operative movement in this Povince, it is proposed, in this statement, to communicate to you its views on the important issues raised.

The Committee wants to explore the possibilities of retrenchment in the normal expenditure on the Co-operative Department in the directions of (1) the reduction of the number of Assistant Registrars, (2) the raising of the scale of 100 societies per auditor to 125 or 150, (3) the combination of posts of the Registrar with that of the Director of Agriculture and amalgamation of functions in the lower ranks and (4) reduction of the present cost of the Department (5 lakhs) in this or any other way.

It is the considered view of the Institute that it is neither possible nor desirable to retrench expenditure on Co-operation in any of the ways suggested above except in the matter of the reduction of the scale of salaries. It should be borne in mind that the progress of Co-operative movement is, even now, being held up owing to inadequate staff and insufficient financial assistance from Government to non-official effort. In this connection the Committee may refer to the annual reports of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and also to the report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee.

The efficient working and healthy development of the Co-operative movement mean, among other things, the registration of more societies, more work for the Registrar, the Assistant Registrars and the Auditors and larger Government grants. Satisfactory progress of the movement, the need for which is indisputable, depends on more and better supervision. As the present staff and the existing State scale of expenditure on the Department are found unequal to the work that has to be turned out, it is unthinkable that there should be any reduction in them. The scales of salaries paid to the officer sof the Department may possibly be permanently reduced and it is open to the Committee to make suitable suggestions in this behalf. But there is no room for retrenchment in any other way that is not open to objection.

Government have already decided to levy an audit fee on all societies which have enjoyed exemption for all these years, and the State treasury is expeted thereby to benefit to the extent of Rs. 25,000 annually. They have also cut down their grants to the Institute. This may be looked upon as a temporary inconvenience. But the movement is passing through a crisis owing to the prevailing depression, and its prospects will be gloomy indeed if instead of promoting its development in all possible ways, Government reduces it help to the masses of people who are concerned in it, still further by retrenchment. It is hoped the Committee will take a serious view of this aspect of the problem and recommend nothing that will give a setback to the Co-operative movement.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Hindu Gym. Wins Against Islam Gym.

In spite of fine weather cricket was dull on Sunday. The match played between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana resulted in a victory for the Hindu Gymkhana. The Muslim team was out for a poor score of 48 runs only. The highest score being 15 by Botawala. Mr. S. Gurtin's captured 6 wickets for 25 runs.

The Hindus also did not put up a good show all the 11 being out for 68. M. S. Gurtu was the highest score of 25. A. V. Botawala's bowling was responsible for this cheap dismissal of the Hindus. He took 7 wickets for 31 runs.

SCORE.

Following is the score:—

Islam Gymkhana I Innings Mohiyuddin 3, Kadri 8, Potawala 15, Shakur 1, Shareef 0, Kazi 0, Barodawala 0, A. M. Merchant 9, Karachiwala 1, Khairaz 0, Haleim (Not out) 5. Byes 6. Total 48.

Hindu Gymkhana I Innings D. D. Hindlekar 0, C. M. Rana 12, C. H. Chandarana 0, L. P. Jai 0, B. D. Jog 2, S. K. Pawaskar 3, K. R. Poudval 0, M. S. Gurtu 25, S. P. Kapadia 14, P. B. Khedelkar 1, D. L. Patil, (Not out) 6. Byes 5. Total 68.

DEMAND FOR REDUCED RLY. RATES ON COTTON.

WHILE OTHER CHARGES HAVE GONE DOWN THESE HAVE REMAINED HIGH

(BY R. G. SARAYA.)

Cotton has touched the lowest recorded prices of this century. This plain statement of fact signifies untold distress to the millions of men and women engaged in its production. It carries with in it the germ of political unrest, economic war, social revolution, and what not. To my mind the record low prices of cammodities in general, and raw cotton in particular, are nature's warnings of an economic "struggle for existence", which will end in "the survival of the fittest". The figures of cotton production convey the plainest and the strongest warnings of this struggle.

NOT A HUGE JOKE.

Despite the warnings of the Farm Board of the U. S. A. Government, the American farmer with nothing else to do, has produced 15 1/2 million bales of cotton. This comes on top of a carry-over of 9 million bales making a total available supply of 24 1/2 million bales, against a total world consumption of 11 to 12 million bales, Russia with its 5 year plan is out to mobilise its labour force to produce an ever-increasing crop of raw cotton. European economists have already ceased to look upon it as a huge joke, and are fast realizing the gravity of the situation. India quietly continues to produce its 7 million bales, and last year was able successfully to dispose of its production, thanks to the activities of the American Farm Board which kept American cotton at an artificially high parity. But this year, American cotton has touched such low prices that it will flood the world's markets.

WHAT ABOUT INDIA.

How then will the huge crops of Indian cotton that are in the ground be marketed? If American cotton continues at its present level of 7 1/2 cents, and if the exchange value of the Rupee is maintained against all odds and against all common-sense by the Government of India at 1s.-6d. it will not be possible for the Indian cotton crops to be sold to the world's markets at the price level represented by Rs. 155 for Broach, Rs. 135 for Oomras and Rs. 120 for Bengals. A relative decline of Rs. 20 from present levels, or a snap in the Rupee-Sterling exchange link, is inevitable. It does not require an economist or an expert to work out what present prices will leave to the growers. Taking the Bengal crop which will be first marketed, if we deduct the handling charges, Railway freight, ginning and pressing dues, insurance, interest etc., from the price level of Rs. 120 the farmer is left with a gross return of Rs. 60 about for producing one candy of cotton. And it takes about 10 acres to produce 1 candy of cotton, which means that the farmer gets a gross return of Rs. 6 per acre for a year's labour on an acre under cotton.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The problem that faces the country and all who are concerned in the well-being of the farmer is to assist the successful marketing of the next cotton crop. The experiments of holding cotton through Government assistance have been proved to be failures as is seen from the example of America, Egypt, Brazil, etc. One falls back therefore upon the good old methods of saving so as to ensure a reduction in the handling charges of cotton. An examination of the cotton problem from this point of view has revealed that there is substantial scope for reduction in the Railway freight on cotton as same continues far above the pre-war level. While conditions of extreme competition have brought down ginning and pressing charges and insurance (although I do not mean to convey that there is no room for further reduction in any of these), it has been found that the Railway freight has remained intact at the highest level pitched after the war. Thus a prima facie case exists for demanding a drastic reduction in the Railway freight on cotton.

SOME FALLACIES.

Before we proceed to a consideration of this problem in detail, it is necessary to dispose of one or two popular fallacies. The first is that the Railway freight on cotton is paid by the exporter or consumer. It is forgotten that cotton is not the monopoly of India. Nor is India able to consume what she produces. The price of Indian cotton, therefore, is determined by world conditions in world markets where Indian cotton has to stand in competition with foreign cotton, and the price paid for it is broadly speaking determined by its intrinsic merits in relation to such foreign cotton. Form this price have to be deducted the steamer's freight, insurance and charges in the foreign port before the Bombay price is arrived at. And what the grower gets is what is left after Bombay has taken its toll, and the Railway freight to Bombay, ginning and pressing charges, insurance, bank commission etc., are deducted. The freight therefore is a charge which goes directly out of the pocket of the grower. It is not paid by the exporter who is a mere middleman.

NOT PURELY SPECULATIVE.

Another popular fallacy is that cotton fluctuates so widely that a few Rupees more or less in freight do not matter. This ignores the very fundamentals of cotton marketing. Modern cotton trading does not consist of purely speculative purchases in upcountry which are to be consequently resold when the laws of chance put cotton prices up. It is a very finely worked piece of machinery and large exporting houses like Anderson Clayton and Co., are known to work their whole business with a square position. If they buy hundred thousand bales at one place they sell the same quantity or hedge it in some other places. On the same lines it may be said that large cotton exporting houses continue to work so that every increase or decrease of prices is passed on ultimately to the cotton grower. A reduction in Railway freight would, therefore, directly be reflected in an advantage to the farmer.

We shall now proceed to trace the history of Railway Rates on cotton examining the present position and try to make constructive suggestions.

HISTORY OF RAILWAY RATES.

In tracing rapidly the history of railway rates on cotton, it may be interesting to recall that the idea of constructing railways in India owed its existence to the necessity of Manchester to have cheap supplies of cotton. As early as 1844 Mr. MacDonald Stephenson was sent out in the company of Mackay and Chapman to India by the cotton merchants of Manchester to report on the practicability of constructing railways from the interior of India to the ports for the cheap transport of raw cotton. It is not necessary here to refer in detail to the period when all railway freights were in a state of flux, and each railway charged what it liked; but we may begin with the period of the earliest classification of goods when an attempt was made to have some sort of uniformity in the freight charged by various railways. The question of having a uniform classification was first mooted seriously by the Government of India in 1887, who proposed the classification of goods into five classes and suggested the maxima and minima rates for each of them. Considerable discussion ensued and by 1891 the following schedule was prescribed:—

	Goods Fares. Maximum pie per maund per mile.	Minimum pie per maund per mile.
5th Class	1	1/6
4th Class	5/6	1/6
3rd Class	2/3	1/6
2nd Class	1/2	1/6
1st Class	1/3	1/6
Special Class	1/3	1/10

Cotton was placed in the second class so that the rate charged on it was 0.50 pie per mile per maund. It may however be noted that the G. I. P. Railway, the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Madras Railway, did not accept this classification till years later; it may also be noted here that whereas all the other railways had a maximum of 0.50 pie per maund per mile, the G. I. P. Railway was allowed to maintain a higher rate, viz., 0.80 pie per mile per maund on cotton. We shall revert to this later.

(To Be Continued.)

SEND-OFF TO REV. DR. AND MRS. CLIFFORD.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Manshardt, American Founder and Director of Bombay's Welfare Centre, were given an enthusiastic send-off on the eve of their departure to America on Friday, on a year's sojourn. Dr. Manshardt is the founder and first Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Jewish, Christian, Hindu and Muslim speakers all complimented alike Dr. Manshardt, for his services. Under his fostering care Nagpada has become a first-class social centre of Bombay, with a small maternity welfare home and other amenities of life. He transformed Nagpada from the "dirtiest, filthiest, dingiest and most crowded" locality of Bombay into a place worth living.

Dr. Manshardt was presented with a dozen Gandhi caps and Mrs. Manshardt with a beautiful Khaddar 'sari.'

J. B. BEATTIE & CO.

35 Years INDIA'S PREMIER 35 Years

TURF COMMISSION AGENTS

TELEGRAMS "HANDICAP", CHANDERNAGORE.

Starting price Commissions executed on all Principal English Races.

Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.

ENGLISH RACES

SEPTEMBER.

Prince Edward H. Cap. 2¼ miles, 5th. Manchester.

St. Leger, 1¾ miles, 176 yds., 9th, Doncaster.

Doncaster Cup, 2½ miles 11th, Doncaster.

INDIAN RACING

Calcutta Monsoon, 2nd Meeting, September 5th and 12th, 1931.

Poona Races, September 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th, 1931.

Poona Autumn Meeting, September 26th and October 3rd and 10th, 1931.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH FOOTBALL!

MATCHES FOR 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

LONG LIST.

	FOOTBALL LONG LIST.
Blackburn Rov. v. Derby County	3 to 1 — 5 Home
Blackpool v. Birmingham	5 to 1 — 6 "
Bolton Wan v. Portsmouth	7 to 1 — 7 "
Everton v. Manchester City	9 to 1 — 8 "
Huddersfield T. v. West Ham	12 to 1 — 9 "
Leicester City v. Liverpool	20 to 1 — 10 "
Middlesbrough v. Sheffield Wed.	30 to 1 — 11 "
Newcastle U. v. Chelsea	40 to 1 — 12 "
Sheffield U. v. W. Bromwich A.	100 to 1 — 15 "
	300 to 1 — 20 "
Barnsley v. Swansea Town	5 to 1 — 3 Away.
Bradford v. Notts. Forest	8 to 1 — 4 "
Bristol City v. Millwal	20 to 1 — 5 "
Charlton Athletic v. Burnley	40 to 1 — 6 "
Manchester U. v. Tottenham H.	60 to 1 — 7 "
Notts County v. Leeds United	100 to 1 — 8 "
Oldham Ath. v. Port Vale	2 to 1 — 1 Draw
Plymouth Argyle v. Bradford C.	6 to 1 — 2 Draws
Southampton v. Bury	20 to 1 — 3 "
Stoke City v. Preston N.E.	60 to 1 — 4 "
Wolverhampton v. Chesterfield.	
Bournemouth v. Exeter City	5 to 2 — 1 Home 2 Away.
Brentford v. Coventry City	6 to 1 — 1 " 3 "
Brighton v. Clapton Orient	10 to 1 — 1 " 4 "
Crystal Palace v. Q. P. R.	25 to 1 — 1 " 5 "
Fulham v. Luton Town	4 to 1 — 2 " 2 "
Mansfield T. v. Torquay U.	8 to 1 — 2 " 3 "
Norwich C. v. Swindon T.	16 to 1 — 2 " 4 "
Reading v. Northampton	30 to 1 — 2 " 5 "
Watford v. Bristol Rovers	6 to 1 — 3 " 2 "
Thames v. Gillingham.	10 to 1 — 3 " 3 "
	20 to 1 — 3 " 4 "
Barrow v. New Brighton	5 to 1 — 4 " 1 "
Chester v. Halifax T.	8 to 1 — 4 " 2 "
Crewe Alexandra v. Wigan Bor.	15 to 1 — 4 " 3 "
Doncaster R. v. Wrexham	25 to 1 — 4 " 4 "
Hartlepools Un. v. Darlington	40 to 1 — 4 " 5 "
Hull City v. Gateshead	7 to 1 — 5 " 1 "
Rochdale v. Carlisle	10 to 1 — 5 " 2 "
Southport v. Accrington S.	30 to 1 — 5 " 3 "
Tranmere R. v. Rotterham Un.	40 to 1 — 5 " 4 "
York City v. Stockport Co.	75 to 1 — 5 " 5 "
	10 to 1 — 6 " 1 "
Airdrie v. Hamilton Acas.	15 to 1 — 6 " 2 "
Ayr United v. Kilmarnock	35 to 1 — 6 " 3 "
Cowdenbeath v. Leith Ath.	50 to 1 — 6 " 4 "
Dundee v. Dundee Un.	100 to 1 — 6 " 5 "
Heart's v. Aberdeen	
Partick Thistle v. Rangers	Home Away Draws
St. Mirren v. Morton	10 to 1 — 2 1 1
Third Lanark v. Clyde	12 to 1 — 3 1 1
	15 to 1 — 4 1 1
Alloa v. Albion Rovers	20 to 1 — 5 1 1
Armadale v. Hibernian	25 to 1 — 6 1 1
Edinburgh City v. East Fife	15 to 1 — 1 2 2
Stirling v. Dumbarton	25 to 1 — 2 2 2
Forfar Ath. v. King's Park	30 to 1 — 3 2 2
Montrose v. Queen of the South	75 to 1 — 4 2 2
St. Bernard's v. Arbroath	100 to 1 — 5 2 2
St. Johnstone v. Brechin C.	30 to 1 — 1 3 3
Stenhousemuir v. Dunfermline	40 to 1 — 2 3 3
	75 to 1 — 3 3 3
	100 to 1 — 4 3 3
	200 to 1 — 5 3 9

ONLY ADDRESS CHANDERNAGORE NEAR CALCUTTA

	Correct Score.
6 to 1	1 "
20 to 1	2 "
50 to 1	3 "

in the event of void matches—

1 to 4	1 winning team
1 to 3	2 winning teams
1 to 2	3 winning teams
1 to 1	4 winning teams
5 to 2	5 winning teams

Not less than five Home teams can be selected.

SHORT LIST.

For 12th Sept., 1931.

Bolton v. Portsmouth
Middlesboro v. Sheffield W.
Newcastle v. Chelsea
Reading v. Northampton
Rochdale v. Carlisle
Doncaster v. Wrexham
Ayr v. Kilmarnock
Montrose v. Queen of the South.

SHORT LIST.

3 to 1—1h 1d	14 to 1—1h 2d	40 to 1—1a 3d
4 to 1—1a 1d	14 to 1—4h 1d	20 to 1—5 wins
6 to 1—3 home	14 to 1—1a 2d	30 to 1—6 wins
7 to 1—2h 1a	16 to 1—2h 1a 1d	60 to 1—7 wins
8 to 1—1h 1a 1d	18 to 1—1h 3a	100 to 1—8 wins
8 to 1—2h 1d	18 to 1—2h 2d	If postponements occur:
9 to 1—1h 2a	18 to 1—1h 2a 1d	
10 to 1—3 away	18 to 1—4 away	
10 to 1—4 home	25 to 1—3a 1d	5 to 2—3 selections
10 to 1—3h 1a	25 to 1—1h 1a 2d	1½ to 1—2 selections
12 to 1—3h 1d	30 to 1—2a 2d	4 to 6—1 selection.
12 to 1—2h 2a	33 to 1—1h 3d	

DIVISIONS ONLY.

4 to 1 5 Wins. 10 to 1	7 Wins. 50 to 1 9 Wins.
6 to 1 6 Wins. 20 to 1	8 Wins. 100 to 1 10 Wins.

Special for any one Division as per Long List.

REMIT BY MONEY ORDER SAFEST AND BEST

Write for the "Handicap published weekly. A sample copy posted free on request.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Nairobi.—The President, Bohra community, wires from Nairobi to the Associated Press under date September 4th at a mass meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra community of Nairobi, protested against the proposed application by Government of India of Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, to the community, a measure calculated seriously to injure religious susceptibilities.—A. P.

Simla.—Major-General E. F. Orton (Indian Army) has been appointed officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, vice Co.. B. J. Lang (British Service) relieved.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta will stand for election to the Calcutta Corporation in the vacancy caused by the imprisonment of Dr. Narain Chandra Roy in connection with the Dalhousie Square Bomb outrage.

He has been nominated by the North Calcutta Congress Committee.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD UNDERTAKE MORE ENGINEERING PROJECTS

Much Can Be Done In This Direction To Relieve Unemployment

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following are extracts from an address delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand at the annual social gathering of the College of Engineering, Poona, on Friday (4th instant):—

The large number of villages in which nearly 90 percent of the population of India lives are not connected by tven ordinary murum roads, much less by anything like good, well-bridged and metalled roads. Some of these villages, at times even groups of them, are totally isolated or cut off from the outer world in the monsoon months on account of want of proper road communications available all the year round. This is a great desideratum and it hampers the economic life of rural India and any future programme of reconstruction or improvement of our economic life in the direction of modernism, will have to take note of this. Even trunk roads require to be improved as to their surface and bridged. The mileage of Railway will have to be, at least, doubled during the next ten years. Sind remains to be connected to Bombay by Broad gauge. Burmah has to be connected to India on the north and to Siam on the South. While we have one fifth of the world's population our Railway mileage is only about one eighteenth of that of the world. Half of our District towns have no telephone facilities even.

ELECTRICITY.

There are great possibilities of generating cheap electrical energy in this Presidency from the vast quantity of water which has been uselessly rolling down to the seas from the western Ghats from times immemorial. If our Presidency does not possess coal, it is fortunate in having this possibility of producing almost unlimited supply of cheap electrical energy which could be utilised over hundreds of miles for industrial and other purposes and it need not be said that these vast resources are only very partially tapped even to-day! "Heavy Industry" or machine industry as it may be called, simply does not exist in this country. We are to-day wholly importing our industrial machinery and this can no way be regarded as a satisfactory state of things. Heavy industry has to grow and develop and there is a vast field of work open to our Mechanical Engineers.

I may observe here that in the conditions which obtain in this country Indian Engineers will be more useful than foreign engineers. They will be able, on the whole to turn out the work more economically as they know the local circumstances intimately unlike the foreigners who are new to the situation and who almost invariably come out with their European and America notions of things in general. There is yet another and still more important aspect of this question of the employment, as far as possible, of our own engineers in preference to foreigners in every field of engineering activity and one can never too much emphasise it. Employment of Indian engineers means certain support to Indian industry, in that they will try to use as far as possible Swadeshi material and this in its turn will help Indian Industry. England recently took to steel sleepers on a large scale because these were British-made for use on her Railway track abandoning Swedish and Norwegian wooden sleepers; while here, till recently, we were importing foreign made steel sleepers, although Indian forests and Indian Cast Iron foundaries could have supplied all the sleepers required for all our Railway track and thus saved so much money to the nation although it might have been a bit dearer on paper.

CEMENT.

I remember it was said here, some twenty-five years ago, that cement could not be made in India. What do we find to-day? You will be surprised to know that we are to-day producing more than all the cement we need, and that too of a better quality. We are thus annually keeping in the country about two crores of rupees which, but for this development, would have gone to foreign countries. Our main grievance is that we have not enough engineers and even for starting ordinary industries we have only too often to depend on foreign experts. Things are lately changing for the better in this behalf but the change is not coming sufficiently rapidly to be of much use. I feel that unless we have as trained engineers our own men we cannot make much head-way. I may mention here an interesting example of a foreign engineer giving the estimate of coal consumption for a certain industrial plant. Of course, it was based on his knowledge of Welsh coal. But coal available in this country being inferior to Welsh coal the actual consumption increased by some 15 per cent., thus upsetting the estimate for fuel consumption: Your College is one of the oldest and probably the best Engineering Institution in the country. It has done and it is doing good work. There is need of more first grade up-to-date colleges especially on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States of America supplying more varied courses in Engineering education and preparing for the country's services trained engineers of high grade required in various other fields of industrial progress. Government could have done this long ago had they intended, but I have to observe that they have never cared to really interest themselves in the country's industrial and economical progress, not to say they have been apathetic, although apathy on their part can be proved in many cases. To cite an example Government of India have not yet published either the report of the Tariff Board on the Indian Chemical Industry, or their views on it, although it was submitted more than two years ago. In the meantime the Chemical industry, which is a basic or a key-industry, is having bad time and is going from bad to worse every day.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment may be relieved to some extent, if new construction works are started and building programmes undertaken. In fact, construction must be increased and not cut during days of depression and consequential unemployment. The would mean impetus to steel and cement works, structural fabricators and brick makers and employment to skilled as well as unskilled workers. In the Western countries constructional projects are undertaken with a view to supply employment and relieve unemployment, but here the things go just the other way. The action of our legislators may possibly be due to their fear that foreign engineers may introduce foreign materials, if construction is undertaken on a large scale, to relieve unemployment. This suspicion would not have been there if we had available a sufficient number of our own engineers. This difficulty could, I think, be circumvented by restricting construction to such projects in which it is possible to use only indigenous materials for the most part. It is difficult to put forward any remedy dogmatically to-day when there is such an acute and unparalleled depression hanging over the world for such a long time. No one knows when it will turn the corner and it is even said in some quarters that normal and automatic recovery will not come and that abnormal action of some character is necessary to meet an abnormal situation like the present one, which in the absence of such action may degenerate into catastrophe as observed by Sir Oswald Mosley in "Living age." Even so eminent an anthority as Sir George Paish, formerly Financial Adviser to the British Treasury and one of the first economists to forecast the present depression, thinks that what is wanted to-day is an international agreement on at least the major problems if the acute depression is to be considerably relieved. The only point I want to make is that starting construction would relieve it to some extent. It is not claimed that it affords a complete solution of the unemployment problem.

APPALLING POVERTY.

Let me say that the problems of the coming times are mainly economic. India is a country in which you find appalling poverty writ large, poverty unknown to the people in any civilised country. I may mention in passing here that Dr. P. C. Ray, when he went to England some time back, was struck by the riches of English people. There is no wonder if the people of this country are for the most part living in a state of perpetual starvation, when it is known that the per capita income here is hardly about Rs. 100 or so (and not Rs. 110 as claimed by the Simon Commission), as against Rs. 1060, Rs. 810, Rs. 750, Rs. 570 and Rs. 450 in the U. S. A. Australia, Great Britain and Canada, France and Germany respectively. We have to put prosperity in place of poverty by stimulating production of wealth of every kind by availing ourselves of our resources in raw materials, and power and by making use of modern machinery and the latest scientific inventions for mass production and by the application of the modern commercial practice to the problems of distribution. We do need all that the modern science has made available for the "relief of man's estate" as Bacon would put it and we would like to see all things such as automobiles and aeroplanes and air-ships turned out here from our own factories. In a word this country needs to be modernised and industrialised all round. Its agriculture, its mineral and other resources, its manufactures and its communications and transport system all these await development and these offer a vast field for engineers primarily.

DHARMANAND KOSAMBI

(Continued from page 6.)

esteem of all his superiors including the late Mr. Justice Mukerji. But, for the sake of his plighted word to H. H. the Gaikwar, he declined to continue in that office, inspite of the fact that his remuneration had been trebled, and proceeded to Baroda.

THE CALL TO HARVARD.

But in February, 1910, Dr. James H. Woods, then professor of Sanskrit at the Harvard University, who while in India had studied Pali with Prof. Kosambi, wrote to his old Guru that he wanted his assistance in the research work in Buddhism in which he was then engaged, and implored him to come over to Harvard, post-haste. This was, of course, a much-to-be-wished-for opportunity and Prof. Kosambi promptly seized it, and sailed for America on 23rd April, 1910. In that country, he distinguished himself by his erudition. It was in America that he developed a taste for the study of social sciences, which he has retained even to-day.

TOUR IN EUROPE.

Returning to India, the Professor joined the 'Puratatva Mandir' in Ahmedabad as a tutor; but on the pressing invitation of his admirers had to return to America, where he continued his old work and earned greater distinction. On his way back, he visited all the European countries including Russia and returned to India at the end of 1929.

SERVICE TO NATIONAL CAUSE.

On the commencement of the Civil Disobedience movement, the learned professor, cutting himself adrift from the study, which was his life-blood, joined the ranks of the Mahatma's soldiers. He led the Salt Satyagraha at Shiroda, then was in charge of the Labour Centre organised by the B. P. C. C. until he was appointed dictator of the Vile Parle Camp. He was arrested in the early hours of 10th October, 1930, when the camp was confiscated under the Tenth Ordinance, and sentenced to eighteen months' R.I. He spent three months in jail, when he was released under the ruling of the Bombay High Court.

BON VOYAGE.

Inspite of his learning, the professor is humility itself. Easily accessible, genial of temperament, bristling with devotion to the Mahatma, he has collected round himself a large circle of friends and admirers, who wish him bon voyage to America, where in addition to other research work he intends to write a comprehensive history of Buddhism. He will also be in great demand to speak at public meetings on the problem of India which has attracted so much attention in America, and we, his admirers have no doubt that he will as greatly distinguished himself on this, the occasion of his third visit, as he did before.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT DISPUTE

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymens Federation, Perambur, Madras wires.—Mr. V. Giri, General Secretary, Railwaymens Federation has issued the following: The Council of Action meets at Bombay on the 8th September at noon to make preparations for arguing the preliminary point regarding the terms of reference before the Court of Enquiry, and will meet again on the ninth evening to discuss the future course of action.—A.P.

Rugby.—Sir William Morris, the motor manufacturer, has made another big contribution to medical charity, having given £25,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign, for the establishment of a research fellowship in radium at Mount Vernan Hospital, Middlesex. This bring the total of Sir William's donations to medical charities in recent years to half a million pounds.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Colonial Office announces retirement on the ground of health of Sir Charles Orr, Governor, of Bahamas, with effect from 7th December next.—B. O. W.

PATHE CINEMA EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10

You've Never Seen Anything Like It !

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
amazing production
MADAM SATAN
A night of revelry and love climaxed by the wreck of a Zeppelin with all aboard.
with
KAY JOHNSON, REGINALD DENNY, LILLIAN ROTH ROLAND YOUNG
by JEANIE MacPHERSON
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

BOOK NOW AT S ROSE & Co Ltd

SATURDAY, NEXT

A TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN ADVENTURER BUYS A BALKAN PALACE. COMPLETE WITH RUSTY SWORD AND BURNISHED IDEARS HE———!

COME! TAKE A LOOK SEE!

A ROYAL ROMANCE

The Comedy Hit Of The Year.

PATHE CINEMA

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele Specialist

(Vadifalia, Surat)

Without Operation

Cures Radically with one injection.

HYDROCELE

At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY

from 1st to 6th every Month

In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

For Inquiry or details with certs. send 3 annas Stamps.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

Prepared with 60 Vanaspaties (Herbs).

MADANMAST PAK (Registered)

Is a sovereign remedy against Premature weakness, resulting from the effects of youthful errors, Impotence, Nervous debility, Brain weakness and exhaustion and night dreams, promotes keen appetite, new blood and increases weight, wards off Rheumatism and all kinds of general complaints of health. Rs. 5 for 84 Tolas Tin V. P. P. Charges As. 15 only. Rs. 11/- for 2 tins and 15/8/- for 3 tins, postage free.

CERTIFICATE GIVEN BY, Dr. H. S. Rajanderkar, H.M.B., L.M.P. (P. O. Rajanda).

I have tried the MADAN MAST PAK, and have great pleasure in certifying that the Pak is really a capital remedy in cases of men who are affected with a lowered vitality, impotence and depression—outcome of excesses. It has, I am convinced, been prepared according to Ayurvedic formula.

Address: Vaidya Mohanlal S. Aushadhalaya, Post MIRAJ, S. M. C.

INSURANCE CLAIM CASE.

A Widow Sues Company.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada was the defendant in a case which was heard by Mr. Justice Wadia in the Bombay High Court. In this case Mrs. M. E. DaCosta, a widow, sued the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for the recovery of Rs. 5,000 together with bonuses declared on the policy of her deceased husband less a sum of Rs. 1,830 being a debt on the said policy. It appeared from the plaint that B. E. Z. Vigeas insured his life for Rs. 5,000 with the defendant Company on the 1st December 1923. The Plaintiff was put down in the policy was beneficiary in the event of death of the assured. After the policy was issued, the assured took certain loans on the policy from the Company and on 27th May, 1930, the dOefendant Company wrote to the assured that a debt of Rs. 1770 was outstanding against the policy and that if a sum of Rs. 167 was not paid to the company by the 1st June 1930, in respect of the premium payable by the assured, the said policy would lapse. On the 1st December 1930, Messrs. Sardesai Bros. the defendant Company's agent at Goa wrote to the assured that his policy had lapsed and that it could only be revived on payment by the assured Rs. 219 to the defendant Company and on his producing a short form medical report by the defendant company's medical examiner. Thereupon the assured paid Rs. 219 to Messrs. Sardesai Bros. and got himself examined by the defendant company's medical examiner at Goa on the 5th December 1930. The medical report was handed over to Messrs. Sardesai Bros. by the assured the following day. On the 7th December 1930, just two days after the medical examination, the assured complained of some pain in the stomach and died suddenly on the 8th December 1930 of heart failure. The facts of the death were communicated by the plaintiff to Messrs. Sardesai Bros. on the 9th December. Although, the facts of the death of the assured were communicated to the defendant company on the 9th December, 1930, the defendant company wrote on the 4th January, 1931, to the assured that the short form medical report submitted by him to the Goa Agents had been approved by their medical referee and that they enclosed therein a receipt of Rs. 219 paid by the assured. Further on 18th March, 1931, the defendant company sent to the assured the revival certificates in respect of re-instatement of policy which they had received from their head office at Canada.

When, however, the plaintiff claimed the amount of insurance viz Rs. 5,000 with profits and bonuses, the defendant company repudiated the claim that the medical report had been sent by the Goa Office to Bombay Office after the death of the assured and that the application for re-instatement the assured had agreed that the policy was to have no force or effect until the certificate of re-instatement issued by the Company was delivered to him in his life time. The plaintiff averred that the defendant company issued the re-instatement certificates after full knowledge of the death of the said assured, the policy was thereupon duly reinstated. After hearing counsel's argument His Lordship ordered to put the case on his board on the 16th December 1931.

Mr. Khergaumwala, instructed by Messrs. Andrade and Da-Cunha, Solicitors appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Vachha, instructed by Messrs. Edglow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeared for the defendant company.

"CHAMPION" OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary of the "Champion of Salaried Employees" in a statement to the Press says that by printing a larger number of copies it has been possible to lower the price of the Magazine to annas two from annas four. "We want the magazine not to be a strain on the pockets of the poor paid clerks while professing to fight their cause. With the increase of popular support it may be found possible to reduce the price still further say to one anna a copy while maintaining its present bulk. Copies can be had from all News Agencies, and from the offices of the Champion at Akbar Building, 2nd Floor, 203, Hornby Road. Bombay.

Muslims Defy Kashmir State

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Mr. Mazharali Azar and the volunteers who accompanied him to defy the orders of the Kashmir Government prohibiting enquiry entered Kashmir State this morning.

The authorities did not interfere with the progress of the party, who are now proceeding to Srinagar.—A.P.

Automotive News Of The World.

60 LAKHS DEPEND ON *GENERAL MOTORS*

The 1931 automobile racing season opened with the French holding 50 of the 62 official world's records, the English 9, Americans 2 and Italians 1. These are records approved by the International Sporting Commission, a subsidiary of the Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs of the World, organized to control internal automobile racing.

SIX MILLION PERSONS DEPEND ON GENERAL MOTORS.

Six million men, women and children derive income directly or indirectly from the activities of General Motors Corporation. These include 263,528 stolk-holders, an average of more than 175,000 and 500,000 workers employed in industries supplying products to the corporation. While the largest per centage live in the United States, practically all overseas countries are represented.

Exactly eighty different companies comprise (General Mottors. Banded together, they unite theft purchasing power to assure quality materials at favourable prices. They exchange engineering talent, manufacturing experience and ideas. They join every reresource for producing higher values and better service for the ultimate consumer.

INDIA REPLACES ELEPHANTS BY MOTOR CARS

Elephant power has been so largely supplanted by motor vehicles in India that the Government recently had to auction seventeen elephants before buyers were found and then there were only half a dozen bidders.

PARIS WILL SYNCHRONIZE TRAFFIC

Paris will soon try out a system of synchronized traffic regulation modeled on that of New York City. Because of the complicated way in which Paris streets wind about and cross each other at every angle, it has been impossible to apply synchronization as used in a geometrical city like New York but the scheme the French police will attempt is to open three or four blocks of continuous traffic on the principal thoroughfares. Traffic will be regulated by red and green lights.

CHEVROLET FORGES AHEAD.

The production of the Chevrolet Motor Company for May 1931 was the largest single month's out of the Company since July 1929. During May 113,852 units left the assembly line. Chevrolet expects to produce 1,000,000 cars during the current year. With an accomplishment of 437,950 units for the first five months of the year. 562,050, or approximately 90,000 vehicles a month will be built between now and the end of December.

NAVAJIVAN SANGH.

The adjourned general meeting of the Sangha was held on Tuesday, when Dr. Bhaskar Patel presided.

The Secretary read the report of the work done during the preceding fortnight. The meeting after some discussion passed unanimously the resolution moved by Sjt. B.R. Dhurandher to the effect that every member of the Working Committee shall pledge himself as follows:—

1. That) he shall regard the work of the Sangh as more important than any thing else and be ready to sacrifice other interests when so required. 2. That he shall carry out the programme decided by the Sangh for the year. 3. That he shall spin daily 160 rounds or 213 yards. 4. That he shall daily attend the Sangh.

The Working Committee will consist of 7 members who will have power to co-opt 3 more members.

ROADSIDE LANDS' AUCTION FOR BANDRA FAIR

President Rules Out Motion

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, September 3.

It fell like a bombshell on the City Fathers of Bandra, when the Mayor ruled out of order a proposition that was to be moved at the special meeting yesterday evening. The proposition runs: "Having regard to the roadside lands during the Mt. Mary's feast, being put to scandalous uses under the public auction system, and the doubtful validity of the disposal of the lands independent of the schedule of fees laid down in the rules for public auction, the Board resolves to direct the Chief Officer to give out the leases departmentally subject to the governing charges."

The first shock came on when the President announced that the resolution to be moved was out of order, as there existed a Board resolution authorising auction of the leases as well as a Standing Committee resolution of very recent date. The president, however, asked the members to rake out any act or rule to enable him to allow the motion and get out of the "impasse". Dr. P. A. Dias after consultation opined that there seemed to be no regulation by which the Board could not over-ride the past resolution without specifically giving notice.

Mr. Gupte, the President, in giving his ruling read out a relevant resolution of the Board passed in 1927 and pointed out that the auction system had been prevailing for so long. Referring to section 173 and 48 the president argued that the Municipality was authorised to give out lands for markets, etc., by public auction. Consequently having regard to the technical questions involved he ruled the proposition out of order.

The members rose up to appeal to the President to reconsider his decision in view of the urgency of the matter and the grave abuses rampant, as well as of the public out-cry raised against the system But Mr. Gupte was adamant.

Then adjournment was moved and carried unanimously Another requisition was signed up for an urgent meeting and the motion was recorded. When the draft resolution was presented to the president for his opinion members were surprised to hear the sardonic reply "I cannot tell you for certain."

CALCUTTA JOURNALIST TO HELP THEMSELVES

By Mutual Benefit Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 31.

Sometime ago the Indian Journalists' Association had decided to make some arrangements which might be of material help to its members.

According it formed a Mutual Benefit Sub-Committee which was to have a fund of its own.

A publication Sub-Committee was also appointed. The Sub-Committees met on Friday last. It was resolved at the meeting that the Mutual Benefit Fund should cover benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, death and the invalid. The publication Sub-Committee proposed that the Association should undertake the publication of a quarterly to be named the "Indian Recorder."

Another resolution urging preparation of a scheme for instruction in journalism through correspondence was also adopted at the meeting.

Bai Sunderabai, the celebrated artisti who will supplement with musical concerts "Love Marriage" staged at the Bombay Theatre.

COMPANY MEETING

Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Kastoorchand Mills Company Ltd. was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the Company at Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet and Profits and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1931 showing a profit of Rs. 1,58,548-3-11 was adopted.

Two of the Directors Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Pheroze Sethna who were retiring by rotation were re-elected.

PEARL MILLS LTD.

Heavy Loss Due To Trade Depression

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Pearl Mills Ltd. was held on Friday at the registered office of the Company at Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1931 showed a loss of Rs. 3,09,510-15-10 was adopted. The report said that the loss was due to unprecedented depression in trade conditions The loss was written off.

Sir Pheroze Sethna's appointment as a Director made by the Directors was confirmed. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sir C. J. Wadia two of the Directors who were retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

CRESCENT MILLS LTD.

Loss Due To Trade Depression

The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Crescent Mills Company Ltd. was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the Company at Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Fazullbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The annual report of the Directors together with the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account showing a loss of Rs. 1,97,747-8-9 which the Directors recommended to be written off was adopted.

Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai two of the Directors who were retiring by rotation were re-elected.

Ceylon Spinning And Weaving Co., Ltd.,

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. was held on Friday afternoon in the registered office of the Company at Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The Directors' report together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1931 showing a profit of Rs. 2,17,682-13-8 was adopted.

One of the Directors Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari who was retiring by rotation was re-elected.

ROWDIES ATTACK ADI-DRAVIDE PROCESSION

"Freedom Of India In Indians Hands"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, September 1.

A big Adi-Dravida procession which started from the Labour School at Kaanadi-Paramba in Chirakkal taluk with posters bearing inscriptions of One Caste, One God. One Religion, Truth, Equality and Freedom, was waylaid by a gang of rowdies who shouted abusive slangs and assaulted several members of the procession. Four processionists were sveerely injured.

It is alleged that the police did nothing to prevent the rowdies from beating the processionists on the road. A meeting was held and resolutions were passed condemning the action of the opponents of depressed classes movement and of the police.

A SCHOOL MASTER ASSAULTED

A complaint has been filed in the Deputy Magistrate's Court by an Adi-Dravida schoolmaster alleging that certain Tiyyas insulted and assaulted him on the ground that he had made a public speech for abolition of Drink and Untouchability. The accused (he says) told him that it was insolence and impudence on the part of an Adi-Dravida to have joined the Congress Movement for "social emancipation". They tore his shirt and slapped him in the face.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

The new Tri-colour Flag was hoisted yesterday, and a procession carrying the new type of National Flag marched through the important streets singing patriotic songs. The ceremony was performed by Janab Abdur Rahiman.

Mr. Abdur Rahiman made an inspiring speech explaining the significance of the Flag. He observed that the Round Table Conference would result in national disappointment and that the freedom of India lay in the hands of the Indians.

He further added that they must be prepared for the renewal of the fight for freedom in which there was no question of caste and creed and drew their attention to the later example of Britishers in having thrown out their strong party feelings and united themselves to face a national crisis.

Srimathi P. M. Kamalavathi spoke next urging the men and women of Kerala to protect the honour of the National Flag at the cost of their lives if necessray. It was the emblem of the social, economic and political ideal of the Indian pepole of all castes and creeds alike.

Here's STRAIGHT EIGHT Power...

...with Free-Wheeling ease

It was fitting that the Hupmobile Eight's powerful, rugged engine—long triumphant over every road and climatic condition—proved under the most severe service conditions—should be combined with Free-Wheeling!

Free-Wheeling gives you driving ease never before experienced. Freedom from the tyranny of the clutch, which you use only to start, to back up, and rarely any other time. Shift from second to high or back again—*without* the clutch!

Now for the ultimate thrill! Lift your foot from the accelerator—let the car fly forward silently at 50—60—miles an hour, while the engine whispers at only 6 miles an hour, with your car always in gear, always under perfect control. That's a riding sensation only flying can equal!

More luxuries and refinements than Hupmobile has ever before designed are built into the New Hupmobile Eights. Yet prices are *lower*. Come in—take a trial ride.

DISTRIBUTORS:

DADAJEE DHAKJEE & CO.;

67, Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Hupmobile

VIM! VIGOUR!! VITALITY!!!

KAYA SIDDHI MAKARADHWAJA (Regd.)

THE GREAT GENERAL TONIC PILLS PREPARED WITH GOLD IT CLEANSES THE BLOOD, STRENGTHENS THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THICKENS THE VITAL FLUID. One Phial of 40 Pills For 20 days Rs. 5.

MANMADHA KALPAM (Gono-Cure)

THE SUREST SPECIFIC REVEALED BY A SADHU FOR ALL KINDS OF SECRET, SOCIAL AND URINARY DISEASES. One Bottle Rs. 5.

MAHA KAYAMRTHAM (Regd.)

FOR MENORRHAGIA AND LEUCORRHOEA. One Bottle Rs. 2

MAHA KESARI PILLS

FOR ALL-MENSTRUAL DISORDERS. One Bottle Rs. 2.

MAHA OIL (Regd.)

A PRESERVATIVE OF THE BODY IN GOOD HEALTH AND AN AID IN CONFINEMENTS. EVERY MOTHER SHOULD TAKE THIS FROM THE FIFTH MONTH OF PREGNANCY. 12 oz. Rs. 2.

The TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ld.

44, Govindappa Naick St P. O. Box No. 278, Madras.

Catalogues and Agency Terms free on application

USE DR. GHOSE'S "URNA" For BIRTH CONTROL

World-wide reputed and tested. Recommended by public and profession. Price Rs. 1/8/- per bottle. Post Free.

VICTOR & CO., P. 26, Russa Road, Kalighat, CALCUTTA.

GONORRHOEA SPECIFIC SHANTVAN

Cures acute or chronic Gonorrhoea. No syringing is necessary. Price 1-12-0 with V. P. P.

REDKAR AGENCY, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1871. 100 % INDIAN

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY

278, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants. Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts. Telephone No. 24186.

OFFICE:— M. P. Barin Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Always ask for

KERALA'S SOAPS

Toilet and Washing Purest and Best Prices to suit all.

Made in India by Indians.

AGENTS:—P. MUNCHERJI & Co.

10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Your Son at school

needs a watch -

one he can rely upon

Buy a WEST END

WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

GET THE LATEST PUBLICATION OF THE YEAR FOR PROGRESS IN YOUR BUSINESS.

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1931.

"Indian Daily Mail" says (20-6-31)—We are glad to note that particular attention has been paid in this year's publication to the news and requirements of Swadeshi, a list of manufacturers of such goods being given in a satisfactory form.

"Hindu" (22-5-31) says:—"Another section of considerable importance to the Commercial community is the "Market Places of India." It is a cyclopaedia of Indian Markets the nature of business conducted, production, imports, exports, modes of communications, chief fairs, etc."

Price Rs. 5 Postage As. 11.
Available at the Publishers.
Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta, or from:
TARAPOREVALA'S, Hornby Rd., THACKER & CO., Esplanade Rd.

MAKE MONEY
WITHOUT INVESTMENT
AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST.
NO RISK
All Monies Refunded
ON CARDS IF INFORMATION PROVED INCORRECT 3 FEATURES—1/- 2 FEATURES—5/- 1 FEATURE—10/- WEEKLIES—5/- & 10/- RARE—OPPORTUNITY—
THIS
EASTERN TRADING BURO
1-A Hammam Street,
Ad.: SHARE MARKET.
'PHONE:—20626.
FORGET NOT:—"OUR RACE TIPS" IS MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month

By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL.

CUT IN PRIVY PURSE.

NAWAB'S SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE

Retrenchment In Bhopal State.

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal State, writes:—

In view of adverse economic conditions, His Highness the Nawab Ruler of Bhopal, was pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of both official and non-official members (the latter being elected members of the State Legislature), to investigate and report ways and means—

(1) without impairing the present standard of efficiency, to effect economies in the expenses of Civil administration; and

(2) to supplement the revenues of the State by fresh taxation or otherwise.

The outstanding features of the "cuts" recommended by the Committee were, briefly, as follows:—

(1) With regard to "establishments," the Committee's recommendations included amalgamations and reductions of posts, and were based on an investigation, in consultation with heads of departments and offices, of the nature and amount of work entrusted to each individual member, or section, of the various establishments. The Committee also recommended the abolition, in Government Secretariat, of all Assistant Secretaries.

(2) For a reduction in travelling allowances and tour expenses, curtailment was recommended of the frequency of tours and, as regards pensions and leave allowances to Government servants, the Committee suggested that the grant of retiring and superannuation pensions and privilege leave should be scrupulously restricted to cases of unavoidable urgency.

(3) Under "contingencies" the recommendations of the Committee were based on economies suggested in respect of stationery, liveries, furniture, hot-weather charges and house rent.

(4) Under "Agriculture" the Committee recommended the reduction of the budget grant by a little over 50 per cent. They were of the opinion that experiments in connection with sugar-cane cultivation and sugar manufacture had reached a stage where they might well be allowed to rest until the return of normal conditions. The experiments which had cost the State about Rs. 3,00,000 in the course of the last 8 years, were already available to the general public in the form of a publication issued by Government, and the Committee thought that with the reduced budget grant, the Department of Agriculture should for the present confine its activities to the demonstration of improved methods of cultivation throughout the State.

CUT IN SALARIES.

As regards "salaries" it is notable that the majority of gazetted officers voluntarily placed their emoluments absolutely at the disposal of Government. The Committee, however, confined their recommendations to a graduated reduction of salaries by 5 to 20 per cent.

The Committee also recommended the total abolition of motor and other conveyance allowances to officers in receipt of salaries from Rs. 200 upwards.

Another Committee, also consisting of both official and non-official members, was appointed to look into a report what retrenchments could be made in the budget grant for territorial and compassionate pensions, known as "Manasib" and "Wazait." It recommended a cut of Rs. 73,000 in the existing grant of Rs. 5,53,333 per annum.

NO ECONOMY IN EDUCATION.

Most of the recommendations have been sanctioned by His Highness with certain modifications, notable among these "modifications being (1) the reduction of the maximum 'cut' in salaries from 20 to 10 per cent. (2) the retention of motor and other conveyance allowances with a graduated cut of 20 to 33-1/3 per cent., and (3) the reduction of the proposed retrenchment under "territorial and compassionate pensions" to Rs. 34,000. But His Highness was totally averse from any "cuts" whatever being made under the heads "Medical" and "Education." On the contrary, fresh demands under these heads are to be provided for in the ensuing budget from the savings effected elsewhere. The Committee's proposal with regard to the discontinuance of the "Allowance to village headmen" amounting to Rs. 1,40,000, which is paid out of the gross Land revenue collections every year was also disallowed, and His Highness was further pleased to withhold his sanction from the proposed introduction of income tax, a measure considered by His Highness to be "inopportune at the present time of economic depression." Similarly was His Highness pleaded, while agreeing to the other "cutts" in the Public Works Department, to continue intact the annual grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for the construction of new roads.

In order, however, to make up the deficiency which Government would have to face owing to the non-acceptance by His Highness of the Committee's proposals in the above-mentioned directions, as also with a view to helping the finances of the State, His Highness has been graciously pleased to relinquish three lakhs of rupees per annum from his Privy Purse amounting to Rs. 4,69,372 for so long as the present extraordinary financial stringency prevails.

The total sanctioned retrenchment thus amounts to Rs. 9,10,000, in round figures as against the present year's budget grant of Rs. 62,00,000.

NIPANI RIOT CASE.

Offshoot Of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee disposed of on Thursday what is called the "Nipani Riot Case", an offshoot of the civil disobedience movement of the last year. In this case Chandulal Patwegar and seventeen others were charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and placed before Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Belgaum and a jury. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty against all the accused and the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury made a reference to the High Court. Although the Sessions Judge, in his referenee, did not express his opinion on the conviction or acquittal of the accused, he thought that some of the accused were guilty of sedition under section 124-A besides being guilty of mischief and criminal trespass.

The case originally arose out of the conviction of Messrs. Ravan and Kagwade, two congress leaders, who were convicted at Nipani for breach of Salt Law during Civil Disobedience movement on the 19th April 1930. On receipt of the news of these two congress leaders were convicted and sent to jail, it was alleged, by the prosecution, an angry and unruly crowd invaded the municipal office of Nipani but finding it closed rushed towards two municipal schools, one for the boys and the other for the girls. There they destroyed the photographs belonging to the royal family and then went to the shop of one Datu, a grain dealer, who gave evidence against Messrs. Ravan and Kagwade, and asked him to close his shop. On his refusing to do so some of the rioters opened a rice bag and emptied it on the road. Datu ran to the office of the Sub-Inspector of Police for help. The Sub-Inspector with a few police constables who were all armed with sticks went to Datu's shop but they were all overpowered by the mob and some of the police constables were brutally assaulted.

A wire was sent to the Superintendent of Police for help a to Belgaum which is about 45 miles from Niapni and an armed police arrived at 11 p.m. and rescued the Sub-Inspector and other constables from the post office where they had taken shelter. The accused were subsequently arrested and were charged under various sections before the Sessions Judge, who referred the matter to the High Court, as he did not agree with verdict of the jury of not guilty against all the accused.

Their Lordship dropped section 124-A against all the accused, and convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 under sections 426 and 451 I.P.C. viz. mischief and criminal trespass and sentenced them to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count. The sentence to run concurrently. The rest of the accused were acquitted and discharged. Mr. W. B. Pradhan, Acting Government Pleader appeared for the crown while Mr. G. N. Thakor assisted by Messrs. Gumaste, Belvi and Kale resisted the referrence.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 1.

The whole of Bhavnagar is mourning the death of Prof. Nariman Ichhaponia, M.A., LL.B., of Samaldas College, who passed away on the night of the 30th August as a result of an attack of typhoid fever which lasted for three weeks. Prof. Ichhaporia joined the Samaldas College in the year 1923 as Professor of English, and in the course of his eight years of work created a distinct stamp of his scholarship and his unique teaching capacity on the students and the public of Bhavnagar. Two years back, he married Miss Tehmina Sinor B.A., Lady Superintendent of the Majiraj Girls School, and made Bhavnagar his home. He was extremely popular with the students and well-versed in all departments of art. His death deprives the college of one of the ablest professors it ever had, and the city, of a scholar. The college was closed for two days in his mourning. He was hardly thirty-five years of age and of an extremely well-built constitution. May his soul rest in peace!

CRICKET.

The Samaldas College played the first round of the Gaekwad Cup Match with the Bahauddin College, at Junagad, on the 29th and 30th and sustained a defeat of an innings and thirty-seven runs.

The first round of the Kalliamal Quadrangular maches will be played between the Gohilvad and Halar teams, in Bhavnagar, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Institute Of Bankers Exam.

The examination of the English Institute of Bankers was held about the middle of this year. The complete official results of the students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in this examination was received last mail. Messrs. R. Ramaswamy Iyer and Lancelot John Fertnig have completed Part I, the former passing in all the five subjects at the first attempt while Mr. G. N. Merchant has also been successful in all the five subjects in Part II or final at first attempt and is eligible for the Diploma of Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers (C.A.I.B.) The following are the results per subject in detail:—

PART I.

English Composition: B. A. Karak; D. S. Kundajee; G. E. Clarkson; M. A. Rahiman; W. S. Eagle; K. Bhaskaran Nair; K. U. Shukla; S. Ramswamy Iyer; G. K. Patadia; R. C. Mehta; L. J. Fertnig; F. Maduram.

Commercial Geography: S. N. Laul; A. M. Shah; S. Ramaswamy Iyer; M. S. Banker; W. S. Eagle; E. A. Muthiah; R. N. Kias; G. E. Clarkson; M. A. Rahiman.

Practice and Law of Banking: P. K. Sharma; A. M. Shah; M. S. Banker; T. R. Shivram; M. H. Matbar; S. Ramaswamy Iyer; K. S. Chaturvedi; L. J. Fertnig.

Foreign Exchange: P. K. Sharma; S. Ramaswamy Iyer; W. S. Eagle; S. S. Pochkhanawalla; D. S. Kundajee; G. E. Clarkson; L. J. Fertnig.

Economics: B. A. Karak; D. S. Kundajee; G. E. Clarkson; A. M. Shah; S. Ramaswamy Iyer; M. A. Quadeeb.

PART II.

Law and Practice of Banking: B. A. Karak; A. S. Nariman; D. Adaickalaswamy; G. N. Merchant; R. C. Mehta;

Foreign Exchange: B. A. Karak; G. N. Merchant; M. A. Rahiman; M. H. Matbar; A. S. Nariman.

Economics: M. H. Matbar; G. N. Merchant; B. S. Parikh; M. S. Banker; A. S. Nariman; N. J. Nageshkar.

English Composition: G. N. Merchant and N. J. Nageshkar.

Accountancy: G. N. Merchant.

THANA WIFE MURDERER GETS 7 YEARS

He Branded And Beat Her.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 3.

On Monday last, Mr. K. M. Kumtekar, the Acting Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in a case in which one Janu Ganpat Salunke, of Neral stood charged under section 302 I.P.C. for having murdered his wife, Anusuya, by severaly beating her with a piece of wood and by buruing her with fire all over the body.

The prosecution story is that the deceased wife of the accused was a woman of loose character and had illicit connection with one Ganu Thange. It appears Kanoo, the paramour of accused's wife was staying close to the residence of accused and to put a stop to his wife's frequent visits to her paramour, accused shifted his residence about a fortnight before the day of the incident to the house of one Ganpat Walku Bhoir situated in the same locality.

On the night of the June 21 at about 11 p.m. One Baboo Hari who was sleeping on the verandah of a house opposite to Ganpat's saw the coming out of her house and going in the direction of Kanoo Thange's house. Baboo then went and awakened the accused and both of them went out in search of the woman. Near the hedge, they met Kanoo who threatened to cut them to pieces if they advanced further and they came back. The next day accused searched for his wife the whole day, but she could not be traced.

BRANDED AND BEAT HERE.

On the June 23, accused accompanied by his father and by some other persons went to the house of Kanoo at 10 or 11 a.m. Kanoo and the members of his family were away to Karjat. Accused found his wife hidden under a heap of straw. He took her to his house, belaboured her severely and also branded her at severals places with burning pieces of wood. As a result of the injuries, she died of syncope in the afternoon.

Accused himself informed the Magistrate at Karjat and made a confession before him which was recorded.

The Jury by a majority of 6 to 3 found the accused guilty under section 304 part 2 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder) and accepting the majority verdict the judge sentenced the accused to 7 years' R. I.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. S. S. Kazi.

Nagpur.—The Nagpur Muslim Association were "At-Home" in honour of Mr. S. W. A. Rizwi on his election to the presidential chair of C. P. Legislative Council.

SMALL INVESTOR AND TREASURY BONDS

Some Questions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The 6-1/2 per cent 1935 Treasury Bonds of the Government of India have been recommended for the small investors. I should like to ask through your columns one or two questions from the point of view of the small investors.

While the loan is issued at 6-1/2 per cent it may not be generally known that the small investors will get not Rs. 6-8 per Rs. 100/- as interest, but Rs. 5-9-11 only per Rs. 100/- as income-tax at the full rate of 26 pies will be deducted at source. And the small investor is not to be expected to be an educated man who can fill in a number of forms, and recover income-tax refund after considerable correspondence and waiting.

Nobody knows what surprises the next Budget of the Government of India may have in store, and the small investor may very well ask what guarantee is there that he may not have to pay income-tax at, say, 4 annas a rupee from March next and then be left to the tender mercy of the Income-tax Department, for a refund.

It has been said that it is possible to obtain interest on this loan free of income-tax if the securities are deposited with t Accountant General and interest recovered through a Post Office Savings Bank. The question here arises as to whether income so received is liable to income-tax, or whether it is not, and will be treated in the same manner as interest from tax-free securities of the Government of India like the 5 per cent 1945-55 loan. Perhaps the Finance or the Postal Department will enlighten us in this matter.

The above questions are practical questions from the point of view of the small investors. I suggest that the best method of popularizing the loan would be for the Government to discontinue the practice of deducting income-tax at the full scale of 26 pies per rupee, as if every investor is making Rs. 30,000/- per annum and more, and leaving the burden of proving to the Income-Tax Department that he is not such a happy individual, on him. If this is not practicable Government can assist considerably by lubricating the machinery of the Income-Tax refund department and making it easier for the "small investor" to recover income-tax over-paid. They can also assist by an assurance that income-tax rates are not going to be 'scaled up' from next year, as otherwise the fear of such a scaling up, and the bare possibility of deduction of tax at source by, say, 4 annas in the Rupee, will act as a deterrant to the small investor.—Yours, etc.

R. G. SARAIYA.

KATHIAWAR KHOJA CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's report in your issue of to-day under the heading of Kathiawar Khoja Conference, I beg to give you true facts about the said Conference which I trust you will kindly publish in your paper in fairness and justice to my community.

The said Conference which was so much drummed about in the vernaculer Press, ended in a fiasco. The total number of people assembled were 40 out of the total Khoja community of 2 lacs in India and 50,000 in Kathiawar alone. Out of 40 persons, 16 or so were excommunicated and 5/6 non-Khojas. The President-Elect, Mr. Perbatani, absented himself, so did the Secretary and President of Vichhia and Babra Mandals. The theatre where the so-called Conference was held has accomodation for 2500 people where only 40 assembled which is sufficient to prove the non-representative character of the Conference which was only called by the excommunicated persons to deliver their harangue and show spite and wrath against the jamats.

Regarding the so-called resolutions, may I ask those who have passed them whether they ever paid their dues to the Jamat or were only beneficiaries for so many years of their life. Will they also state publicly through your columns what right they have to speak on behalf of the community and who are their electors or whom do they represent constitutionally?—Yours, etc.

Sept. 1. H. G. ABDULLA.

Jail For Jail Accountant

MULTAN, September 4.

Keshodas, Accountant Central Jail, Multan has been sentenced by Mr. Mohmed Afzalkhan, Magistrate to six months rigorous imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 200 for misappropriation of jail money.

Dr. K. C. Bose, P.Sc., M.B., 24 Pitambar Ghatak Lane, Alipore, Calcutta, writes:—"I prescribed Zam-Buk ointment for my friend's wife who was suffering from chronic eczema. Zam-Buk soothed and healed remarkably and in five days had effected a complete cure."

ITCHING ECZEMA & RASH

Stopping the itching torment—eradicating deep-seated germs and thoroughly purifying the tissues, Zam-Buk clears the skin of eczema, rash, pimples, etc. The costly and refined herbal extracts in Zam-Buk penetrate deep into the skin and get at the roots of disease. Zam-Buk contains antiseptic properties to kill germs, and soothing essences relieve the burning pain. Long-standing disfigurements are quickly cured by Zam-Buk.

I.Z. 1294

Zam-Buk is a splendid first-aid for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and a complete remedy for eczema, ulcers, heat-sores, bad legs, poisoned wounds, ringworm, piles, etc.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 box.

Zam-Buk GROWS NEW SKIN.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch.

INSURE WITH PRESIDENCY (LIFE) INSURANCE Co.'s (PROVIDENT)
Head Office:—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Re. 125/- and upwards.
Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re: 1/- and upwards
LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE
FOR BUYING
FANCY SWEETS
Of pure Ghee, various kinds of HALVAS, FANCY CAKES of HALVAS, VELVET-SOFT SUTRAFENIS Scented with rose and mixed with Mevas and Masalas, JALEBIS and presentable well decorated, Fancy Boxes of Sweets.
—BESIDES—
Orders for DINNER PARTIES and REFRESHMENT PARTIES will be promptly carried out in the most up-to-date fashion.
DAYARAM DAMODAR MITHAIWALA
548, Chira Bazar, T.—N.—24777
TWO SHOPS
393 Grant Road. T. N. 41140

WATERLOO MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY 1
THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA
Where HYDROCELE, HERNIA and APENDICITIS are CURED most successfully WITHOUT KNIFE, BY
DR. E. J. TREASURYVALA, M.D.,
ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT (ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT),
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Now Drawing Huge Crowds MADAN THEATRES, Ltd., Bigger, Finer & Grander GALA WEEK BEGAN

FULL TALKING, SINGING & DANCING HINDI—DRAMA OF LOVE-THRILLS AND TOUCHING-PATHOS.

WITH REPUTED SCREEN-COUPLE MISS KAJJAN & MASTER NISSAR

LAILA-MAJNU

PHOTO-PHONED ON POPULAR 'RCA' SYSTEM

DAILY SHOWS 6-15 and 10 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON Holidays at 3 P.M.

A REMARKABLE INDIAN TALKIE WITH LOVELY MUSIC NEVER SEEN BEFORE

Book in Advance

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

Bombay Natika Co.--Victoria Theatre--Special Holiday Programme--Double Attraction--Great Enterprise--Grand Entertainment-

Bai Sunderabai's Musical Concerts

BOOK YOUR SEATS at the BOMBAY THEATRE. } AND SHORT DRAMA **LOVE-MARRIAGE**

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
TUESDAY 8/9/31 AT 9-30 P. M. (LAST PROGRAMME)

PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-8, 1-2, and Ans. 9.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

EFFERVESCENT Biozone (TRADEMARK) GRANULES

A PROPHYLACTIC and for the TREATMENT of MALARIA and other TROPICAL DISEASES also conditions arising from IMPURE or IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Buy from any Chemist's Store.

SAHARA GOLD

with wide and keen Cutting edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT, Post Box No. 154, Bombay.

Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd. Chemists & Druggists, Esplanade, BOMBAY.

COTTON DIARY FOR AUGUST

—:o:—

6½ Dollars Decline Per Bale

SURPRISING BUREAU REPORT INDICATING 15½ MILLION BALES CROP.

The new season of American Cotton 1931-32 opened at 8.45 for December option on August 1st and on the following day the market reached the highest level of the month with December 9.66. Private crop estimates ranged between 13 1/2 and 14 1/4 million bales with nervous long liquidation which depressed prices to 8.12 on Aug. 7. The market was anxious for the Bureau report and on Aug. 8 when the U. S. Government Bureau report surprised the cotton world with an estimate of 15,584,000 Bales, prices declined 114 points and touched the new low level never seen during the last 30 years. From this low level prices recovered 52 points on short covering and December option was sold at 7.46 on Aug. 15. From this level prices again declined to 6.76 on August 20 on reports of favourable weather for the growing crop. This decline was again followed by short covering and small trade buying and prices again rallied to 7.45 but immediately gave way and the month ended in a net decline of 130 points with December 7.15. The highest price was reached on the 2nd August when December was sold at 8.66 and the lowest was reached on the 20th Aug. with December 6.79.

The Bureau Report killed both speculation and trade. The Federal Farm Board asked cotton growers to destroy 1/3rd of their crop in vain. This announcement was followed by state legislation to ban cotton cultivation next season. Co-operations are offered loans one cent. below the ruling price and the latest report states that the Farm Board is not going to buy an ounce of cotton henceforth.

There is no improvement in the textile trade. The mill situation has worsened in the United States of America and Europe is in financial trouble. Japanese Mills are lowering questions of both Yarn and cloth while mills in this country have just maintained their activity with a limited demand. As a matter of fact mills who had stocks either of cloth or cotton suffered heavily owing to heavy decline in the prices of cotton.

Professional operators are bearish and particularly Wall-Street operators are inclined to look for a 5 cent level and the movement of the new crop reaches peak. Recently reports have covered and the technical situation is weakened.

The market is awaiting the next Bureau report and so far indications are in favour of 15 1/2 million Bales crop.

In Bombay Broach A/M. 1932 delivery was quoted at Rs. 177/4 on August 1st and this was the highest rate. After the Bureau report on Aug. 10 prices declined to Rs. 148/ but recovered and touched 159/8 on Aug. 13. From this level prices again declined to Rs. 145/8 on Aug. 20. This decline was followed by increased buying by Bazar operators on reports of Mahatmaji sailing for R. T. C. and prices Rs. 158/12 on Aug. 31st. The month records a net decline of Rs. 20/ per candy.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Aug.	N. Y. Dec.	Broach A./M.
1	8.45	176/12
3	8.43	176/12
4	8.46	175/12
6	8.25	173
7	8.24	169/3
8	8.31	155/8
10	7.20	151/12
11	7.12	153
12	7.03	152/12
13	7.31	158/8
14	7.23	153
15	7.37	156
17	7.18	156
18	7.03	——
19	6.81	151
20	6.90	147/4
21	6.92	150/8
22	7.08	153/4
24	7.28	155/8
25	7.20	153/3
26	7.36	154/3
27	7.23	——
28	7.33	154/12
29	7.40	157/8
31	7.15	155/12

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review and demand for Spot Sugar continued on a moderate scale. Prices For Spot Sugar and Forward Positions have advanced by about 1/8 to 2 Annas and 1/2 3/4 Anna respectively. No forward business was done during the week worth reportable except some business of sugars to be arrived, at Rs. 5/3 to Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt. It is supposed that one European House is offering Russian Sugars to be arrived at Rs. 4/10/- per cwt. F.B.H. It is also heard that other continental countries offer B.R.B. and Beet Sugars on the basis of Sh. 7/6 and 7/3 respectively but it is believed that if they offer at somewhat lower rates, it is likely to result some business in evidence. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13/3/3 and Rs. 13/1/3 for Java Ready Sugar Rs. 5/2/9 and Rs. 5/2 for August, Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2 for September, Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 5/1/6 for Oct. Dec. Shipments and Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 12/10/9 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report almost steady markets. Spot Rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 9/2 and Rs. 12/10/6 respectively. It is reported that a prominent Chinese House has sold in Karachi about 2000 tons of German crystal Sugar September Shipment at Rs. 12/1 per cwt. and also some business have been done in Continental Sugar double bags at Rs. 12/12 per cwt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Terminal Market is reported to be quiet and Prices for Raw Sugar have advanced by about 1/4d. per cwt. Mr. Mikusch has estimated European Beet Crop at 91,47,000 tons including Russian Crop of 27,00,000 tons and thus he shows in total crop the decrease of 12,88,000 tons over last year. But Russian Crop shows an increase of about 9,00,000 tons.

Java is reported to be unchanged with very little business. In view of recent offerings of Russian and Continental Beet Sugar, it is likely that Java may again come in the market as free sellers with reduced prices.

New York also reports quiet market and rates for sugar option bids for September have advanced by 1 point and have declined by 1 point for March. Melts and Deliveries during the week in the United States are estimated at 90,000 and 86,000 tons respectively. Exports at Cuban Ports estimated at 57000 tons of which 45000 tons went to United States and 12000 tons to Europe.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival during the week. S.S. Baron Pall Worth, S. S. Begum, S. S. Sumatra and S. S. Quiloa are expected to arrive on the 7th 12th, 17th and 27th instant with a cargo of about 60,000, 10,84,000, 40,000 and 12,000 bags respectively.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 2,60,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/6/- per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Baron Pall Worth Rs. 5/4- per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Begum Rs. 5/3/- per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 5/2/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Quiloa Rs. 5/2/6 per F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 5/2/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 5/2/6 per F. B. H.
Shipment September 5/2/6 per per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Russian Beet:—Ready.
Tone:—Steady.

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

"Shell" Cases, 150 degrees F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8-15-6.
"Waterlily" Cases 150 degrees F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 9-11-6.
"Firefly" Cases, 150 degrees F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8-7-6.
"Anchor/Swastika" cases brand, in 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
"Rising Sun"/Chukker brand 1 I.G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 8-0-0.
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand in bulk tins per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 5-7-6.
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 4 I. G. tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins 7-8-0.
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in bulk tins per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 4-15-6.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "BOC" Ex Kerbside Pumps per gallon Rs. 1-3-0.
"Shell" and "BOC" in two gallon cans per gallon Rs. 1-4-0.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

London Chamber Of Commerce 1931 Exam. Results

The following students who appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held in May last from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, are declared successful. It will be noticed that the results cover as many as 13 subjects in which students of this College have been successful this year securing in all 15 distinctions.

COMMERCIAL LAW:—M H K Vakharia (with distinction), H D Bardi, C C Bhukhanwalla, B K Murty, C S Nair, V M Gadhia, B S Gulhatti, J M Manakea, K M Malva, J U Mistry, M M Pereira, H J Punagar, V J Punagar, K C Shah, K N Vijayakar.

COMMERCE & FINANCE:—B S Gulhatti (with distinction), K M Malva (with distinction), V J Punagar (with distinction), M H K Vakharia (with distinction), C C Bhukhanwalla, B Krishnamurty, (Miss) Carrington Thelma, J M Kanakia, (Miss) H S Khambatta, G S Obrai, K K Pandya, H J Punagar, K C Shah, K N Vijayakar.

COMPANY LAW:—C S Nair (with distinction) V M Gadhia (with distinction), N P Korday (with distinction), K M Mahva (with distinction), H D Bardi, (Miss) Carrington Thelma, (Miss) H S Khambatta, M M Pereira, S S Tanksali, N K Thanawalla.

BOOK-KEEPING:—C S Nair, V M Gadhia, B S Gulhatti, R T Joshi, N P Korday, G S Obrai, K C Shah, S S Tanksali, M H K Vakharia.

SALESMANSHIP:—H D Bardi (with distinction), J U Mistry (with distinction), M H K Vakharia (with distinction), B Krishnamurty M M Shroff, I G Sethna.

BANKING & CURRENCY:—S G Bhagwat, G E Clarkson, R N Kias, M M Pereira, H J Punagar, K C Shah, M H K Vakharia.

ECONOMICS:—G E Clarkson (with distinction), C C Nair (with distinction), L M Kavukondala, R N Kias, K J Nayar.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE:—C S Nair (with distinction), (Miss) Carrington Thelma), K M Mahva, M M Peira, D B Tamhane.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY:—S G Bhagwat, G E Clarkson, R N Kias.

LIFE INSURANCE:—J D Desai, A M Nazir.

ADVERTISING:—D B Tamhane, M H K Vakharia.

MARINE INSURANCE: N M Joshi.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:—S G Bhagwat.

Competition Prize of Rs. 100.

FOR ESSAY ON LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN UNDER DIFFERENT COMMUNAL LAWS IN VOGUE IN INDIA.

The above prize is announced by the Hindu Civil Marriage Association. The essays must reach the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Civil Marriage Association, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4, on or before the 31st December 1931.

The Hindu Civil Marriage Association will arrange to publish in various ways those of the essays that may be recommended by the judges for such publication.

Competitors are requested to write to the above address to get a list of latest books recommended for perusal on the question of marriage.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires to-day:—

The S. S. Bandra (Line British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Agents Messrs. Chtcalal Premji and Co.) arrived Port Okha on the fourth instant and left for Karachi after loading 500 tons of cement on the 5th instant.—A.P.

To Protect

The future of your loved Ones LIFE INSURANCE POLICY is proved safest and soundest Security. You will always avail of best advice and service by consulting :—

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office :—28, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DON'T FEAR ?

SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 22997.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS.

WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

REJUVENATION

BILAS YOGA—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect, like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
JJ0

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1931.

"Futile Attempt To Prop Up Tottering Solvency".

—:o:—

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON LESSON OF NEW LOAN

Wanted 30 Per Cent Reduction In Salaries Above Rs. 500

"A futile attempt to prop up a tottering solvency!" That is how the issue of the new 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds is described by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in an interview to "The Chronicle." Mr. Mehta said:

Undaunted by the experience of the past and the portents of the future the Government India have once again come into the market for fresh borrowing. The time chosen is peculiarly inappropriate. It is so both because the busy season will soon be on us and also because the exigencies of International Finance have compelled them to keep the bank rate at 7 per cent. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald before his recent fall from grace promised to come to the assistance of the Indian Exchequer and maintain what is called "Indian Credit." The fall of the Labour Cabinet consequent upon desperate finance of British herself does not encourage the hope which Mr. MacDonald himself entertains of propping up the tottering solvency of the Government of India. It will be several weeks before Mr. MacDonald's new Government sets its own house in order. In the meantime the situation in India cannot wait upon the events in England. Government's commitments in India and abroad and the uncertain condition of the Indian budget compel them to seek for fresh resources without any further delay. The failure of the last loan in England was an unmistakable warning and the prospects of any definite amount from the Indian money market are so remote that borrowing at a heavy rate was inevitable.

WANT OF COURAGE.

The new Treasury Bonds carry an interest of 6½ per cent. which is, perhaps, the highest rate offered by the Government of India in this country at any time in the present century excepting, of course, the Bombay Development Loan. With the dead weight of nearly hundred crores of Treasury Bills hanging over their heads Government could not have expected to borrow at a lower rate than the one they have offered. It is impossible not to sympathise with the Finance Member in his ever increasing troubles for which he is not wholly responsible to a large extent at any rate he has to thank himself for this desperate predicament. He has been simply carrying on and he is unable to take courage in his both hands.

THE REMEDY.

The numerous retrenchment committees cannot help him for the simple reason that larger spending departments cannot be touched. A tinkering here and a tinkering there can bring him but little relief. What is wanted is a drastic retrenchment in the military expenditure by at least ten crores straightaway. There ought to be 30 per cent. reduction in the high salaries and emoluments of all officers drawing over Rs. 500. This will secure budgetary equilibrium and the confidence in the money market will be restored. If to this he adds a declaration that Government will not prop up this tottering ratio hereafter the situation will be saved sooner. But all these three suggestions require courage and statesmanship of the highest order. Having himself admitted that now we must settle down to the level of permanently low prices it is his duty to act upon that conviction. You cannot maintain a Government in solvent condition with the price level of forty years ago and the State expenditure of war time. This is the real malady and until the yawning gulf is bridged there can be no hope of financial equilibrium. Sir George Schuster can only justify his international reputation either by acting up to these facts or by tendering his resignation in case he is not allowed to have his way.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

With the situation as this the new season both in industry and commerce will open with the darkest clouds. It can almost be said that the prospects of brisk trade are heavily discounted by the low price level on the one hand and by money rates on the other. In the existing circumstances no one will have any heart to start a new enterprise and every one will be disposed to withdraw even from the existing ones. The new loan will only accentuate this sentiment. It is impossible to contemplate with equanimity the situation of the agriculturist with the further threatened drop of prices. The marketing of crops which is already difficult will become well-nigh impossible, and even with 16 annas, monsoon and a bumper crop the economic condition of eighty per cent. of the population will suffer further shrinkage. With this added handicap of the purchasing power trade and industry will have to be content with yet narrower margin if at all exists. The loss of the present holders of the Government Securities can only be counted in crores and the lesson of the new loan is that you cannot live on your capital long enough without breaking down.

THE NEW LOAN

Mr. Jamal Mahomed's View

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a statement to the press on the issue of 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935, says that it is most deplorable that the Government of India should have chosen this occasion of all times for the flotation of this extraordinary loan. The time chosen and the terms offered, he says, are most injurious to the real interests of the country from all viewpoints. When the country is in such a financial stringency, it was least expected that the Government would be so blind as to take a course of action that would divert even the little money available in the country from the financing of commerce industry and agriculture when they are so badly in need of it, at least to mitigate the serious damage caused by the world depression. Concluding Mr. Jamal Mahomed characterises the Government's action as suicidal and adds that it is rapidly leading the country to ruin and chaos from which it would simply be impossible to save it when once the damage to the economic life of the country reaches a point beyond which it becomes irreparable. That point, unfortunately is not far, if we have not already reached it.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDAS'S BOY PROSECUTED

For Alleged Throwing Of Brickbat

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, September 5.

Great sensation prevails in Jubbulpore owing to prosecution of Babu Manmohandas the 12 years old son of Seth Govinddas, under section 338 I.P.C.

According to which two years imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine can be imposed on him.

It is alleged that some time back when Babu Manmohandas was playing on the second story of Raja Gokuldas family temple, with a number of other boys, their top fell in Hanuman Temple Tank and when a boy unknown to them picked it up, a brickbat fell on him, hurting his head.

The police have challenged Babu Manmohandas on the allegation of having thrown the brickbat He has been released on bail and the case is to open on 16th instant.

Visitors are pouring in at Raja Gokuldas's palace to enquire into the matter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION

International Court's Condemnation

BY NARROW MAJORITY OF ONE

RUGBY, September 5.

A Geneva press message states that the Permanent Court of International Justice to which the League of Nations Council had referred the question of the proposed Austro-German Customs Union for advisory opinion, has decided by eight votes to seven, that the proposed Union would not be compatible with the Geneva Protocol of October 1922.

Of the eight judges who gave this opinion, seven also declared that in their view such a union would likewise be incompatible with article 88 of the Treaty of Saint Germain.

Seven judges signed the joint dissenting opinion to the effect that the Customs Union would be compatible with both article 88 of the Treaty of Saint Germain and the Geneva Protocol.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS LEADERS' SCHEME.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN VILLAGE AND ADUULT EDUCATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHOLERA. September 5.

The local Congress leaders have made a very important scheme for constructive work in villages and Khandiprachar, Swadeshism, adult education and such other matters are taken in hands.

The youths of this place and adjoining places met together and decided to help the organisers in holding of the Kathiawar Youth Conference and while suggesting names of President's names of Khan Abdul Gafur Khan, Sit. Fulchandbai and Sjt. K. F. Nariman were selected.

The merchants of Dhandhuka, Borwata and other places have signed pledges to refain from shopping foreign toys in Gokulshtami fair, and they have decided to stop buying foreign toys for six months. Due to concerted action and keen watch to stop gambling and the sale of foreign toys in recent fairs, one sees very less chances of shops of such sort and the desired effect is seen from now.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL TROPHY RACE

Will Kaye Don Win?

RUGBY, September 5.

The first race for the British International trophy will take place at Detroit to-day when Kaye Don, driving Lord Wakefield's Miss England 11, challenges America's three fastest boats, including Miss America IX, driven by Commodore Garwood. Miss England II's record over the measured mile is 110 miles per hour.

She is belived to be nearly ten miles an hour faster than any of her rivals, but she may have to contend with the backwash of three boats, and the course includes a sharp turn.—B.O.W.

NAUTILUS IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

RUGBY, September 5.

The growing anxiety about Sir Hubert Wilkin's submarine Nautilus, on which he is endeavouring to reach the North Pole under the Ice, was dispelled last night, when a meteorological station in North Norway established wireless communication with the submarine which stated that all was well on board.

No wireless messages had been received from the submarine for a considerable time and a search expedition was under consideration.—B.O.W.

TAMILNAD WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The sessions of Tamiland Women's Conference will be held at Erode on 12th, and 13th inst. (Saturday and Sunday). The President-elect is Srimati Sarala Devi. The sessions will be opened by Srimati Durga Bai. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Srimati Padmavati Asher.

DEVOTION AND SERVICE.

Lessons From Justice Telang's Life.

Although the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang died nearly forty years ago, his memory is still kept green. On Saturday afternoon there was a public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to celebrate the anniversary which fell that day. Rev. John Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, presideed.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, who was the first speaker said in Mr. Telang was a great mind. He showed his greatness from his earliest days. Mr. Chagla impressed upon his audience that from Mr. Telang's life they could learn two object lessons, viz, devotion and service. Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas and Mr. S. K. Patel also spoke.

The chairman in his closing remarks expressed his great regret that a brilliant scholar like Mr. Telang lived only for 43 years.

TEMPLE & WELL FOR UNTOUCHABLES

Compaign In Suburbs

An impressive and useful function of throwing open a temple and a well belonging to the Hindu family of Sjt. Kotkar Brothers, was celebrated on the auspices day of Krishna's birth day at Borivali in the morning.

A big procession consisting of the leading workers of the Suburbs, and also the so-called untouchables from Khar and Danda was taken out through the principal streets which terminated at Ram Mandir.

A NEW ERA.

Sjt. Seth Ramchandra Vaidya while performing the opening ceremony dwelt at length on the stain of untouchability and thanked God for having brought about a new era in our motherand.

Sjt. B. G. Kher explained the tenets of Hinduism and convinced the audience that Hinduism was bound to attract many more adherents in future by its catholic and generous interpretation of God and Religion.

Several other speakers including Sjt. Soman, the Secretary of the All-India Untouchability Committee and Pandit Kanialal of Rajputana thanked Sjt. Kotkar and the president for having brought about this important function.

Alleged Bogus Bank In Calicut

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

A Calicut message says that two persons said to be brothers belonging to Mangalore have been arrested in connection with an alleged bogus bank called the Charitable Bank of India. They recently opened a bank in Calicut under the above name, and invited applications for appointments, realising from securities for the latter, about Rs. 1650. It is reported that they had opened a similar branch in Cannanore and it is alleged, created the impression that their head office was in Mangalore. Suspicion being aroused, a reference was made to the Mangalore Police, when it was found that no such bank existed. It is alleged that the accused left Calcut on Thursday morning and were about to catch a train for Mangalore, but their employees handed them over to the police.—A. P.

BENARES BOY STRANGLED

Body Found In A Field

BENARES, Sept. 5.

The dead body of a boy aged fourteen, who appears to have been brutally murdered was found here this morning in a field. One person has been arrested on suspicion.

On receiving information in the city the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other police officers hurried to the spot. It is stated that the police found some blood marks on the body, particularly on the neck.

This led the police to infer that the boy had been murdered by strangulation. The body has been sent for post mortem examination. The father of the deceased boy was a tenant of the arrested person.—A. P.

INTERIM REPORTS ON RETRENCHMENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment was desired to submit an interim report. Hence it had to suspend its programme of oral examination of witnesses representing departments. This morning it approved of the last reports drafted by its Secretary. It also adopted the draft of the introductory portion of its reports prepared by the Chairman. In all, its reports on the following subjects have been completed:

(1) Geological Survey, (2) Mines, (3) The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, (4) Civil Aviation, (5) Meteorlogy, (6) Medical Services, (7) Public Health, (8) Emigration—External, (9) Education, (10) Agriculture, (11) Stamps, (12) Taxes on Income, (13) Central Board of Revenue, (14) Veterinary Services, (15) Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, (16) Broadcasting, (17) Indian War Memorial, (18) Bureau of Public Information, (19) Intelligence Bureau, (20) Explosives, (21) Imperial Library, (22) Executive Council, (23) Police, (24) Survey of India, (25) Botanic Survey, (26) Zoological Survey, (27) Archaeology, (28) Other scientific departments and (29) Forests.

These interim reports will be presented to the main Retrenchment Advisory Committee.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee proposes to resume its work as soon as the session of the legislature now commencing comes to a close.

The Retrenchment Sub-Committee on Printing and Stationery has completed its interim report The Committee is at present proceeding with the enquiry regarding the Stores Department.—A. P.

M. E. BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 3.

Presenting the tenth annual report of the Methodist Boys High School, Hyderabad (Dn.), Rev. G. Sundaram, the Principal said to a large gathering presided over by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Keyes, the British Resident to-day, that the school had laid stress on mannal labour. The boys in the hostel did their own cooking and cleaning. One boy had practically earned all his expenses by tailoring. Coffin making in the carpentry shop proved to be a profitable business. The High School section won the championship shield of the Inter school sports. Continuing the speaker said, "We endeavour to give our boys a driving force, a spiritual stimulus which will complement and enable the secular education that is required of us. Believing that rural reconstruction is the greatest need of India we have placed before our students by means of inspirational talks and visit to villages the need for pioneering work in our villages.

The annual tuitional expense of the school is Rs. 15,800 while the income is Rs. 3.519 from fees, Rs. 480 a year granted by the Nizam's Government and Rs. 377 from the Residency."

The Resident, after distributing the prizes, in the course of his speech said:—

"There are two things that I particularly like in your system and they are, first, the way in which the boys do most of their own course themselves and secondly the way in which so many of you are enabled to spend a large part of the summer vacation in villages spreading the principles which you learn here."

BERAR BRANCH OF A. I. WOMEN'S FEDERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Sept. 5.

A public meeting of Amraoti ladies held yesterday evening in Brahma Vidya Mandir. Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan was in the chair. It was convened to found a Berar Branch of All-India Women's Federation. Several ladies spoke on the subject, and in the end a branch was found with Lady Yashodabai Joshi as president and Mrs. Kalindibai Ghate as secretary. 37 members so far are enrolled.

Viceroy And C.-in-C. In Dehra Dun.

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Dehra Dun to-day.—A. P.

MACDONALD TO MAKE STATEMENT ON BUDGET POSITION

FATEFUL TUESDAY IN COMMONS

MacDonald To Be Supported By Baldwin

RUGBY, Sept. 5.

Until parliament meets on Tuesday and Prime Minister MacDonald makes a statement in the Commons on the formation of the National Government and on the scheme it has prepared for restoring the equilibrium of national finances, the nature of the proposals cannot be known in detail, and although there is much speculation in the press on the changes in taxation which the Chancellor will introduce later in the week, no reliance can be placed on the printed forecasts.

TORY SUPPORT TO MACDONALD.

Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel will also speak in Tuesday's debate and the case for the Labour Party, which has constituted itself the official opposition will be stated by Mr. Arthur Henderson and other ex-Labour Ministers.

The Division will be taken probably before midnight on Tuesday, when a Government majority of 60 is expected.

Over the weekend the Prime Minister, who is at Chequers, and his colleagues are seeking rest so far as the accumulation of urgent business allows, before the beginning of what is likely to prove a most strenuous week. The Cabinet meets again on Monday at 5 o'clock.—B.O.W.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COMPLETED

List Of 31 Minor Ministerial Posts Issued

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Rugby.—The National Government has been completed by the list of appointments to 31 minor Ministerial posts. Of the new Ministers, three belong to the Labour Party, six to the Liberal Party and the remaining 32 including several appointed to unpaid posts, are Conservatives. Sir William Jowitt returns to the office of Attorney-General which he held in the Labour Government. Mr. Craigie Aitchison again becomes Lord Advocate, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Premier's son, who has specialised on Imperial affairs, becomes Under-Secretary for the Dominions. Among the Liberals, Mr. P. J. Pybus becomes Minister of Transport on which subject he is a recognised expert.

Mr. Isaac Foot is the new Minister of Mines and Major Lloyd George, son of the Liberal Leader, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Among Conservatives receiving posts, Sir Thomas Inskip become Solicitor-General, Major Ormsby Gore, Post-Master General, Major Tryon, Minister of Pensions and Captains Eden, one time private Secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain, returns to the Foreign Office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

Major Walter Elliot becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury Sir Philip Sassoon who is enthusiastic flying man, returns to the Air Ministry as Under-Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood goes to the Ministry of Education as Under-Secretary Sir Edward Hilton Young takes the Department of Overseas Trade, Mr. Duff Cooper become Financial Secretary to the War Office, and Earl Stanhope, Parliamentary Financial Secretary to the Admiralty. Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell will be the Government Chief Whip. The Government as at present constituted, consists of thirty Conservative, twelve Liberal and eight Labour Ministers. Four Labour, four Conservative and two Liberal Ministers have Cabinet ranks.—B.O.W.

"THRIFT, A POWER IN NATION-BUILDING."

WOMEN TO COME OUT AND SHOW THEIR ABILITY.

(From A Correspondent).

At the September Session of the lecture series for the Sevika Class arranged under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, the Girgaon Co-operative Institute tried to arrange four lectures on the Co-operative Movement. The first was delivered by Prof. H.L. Kaji, on Thursday last, at 5 p.m. at the Birla House, Girgaon, on "Thrift, A Power in Nation-Building." Mr. K.J. Chitalia, the Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, introduced the lecturer to the lady-students of the Class.

Prof. Kaji said, that the duties were divided in the household affairs between men and women: Men were required to earn, and women to take care of the house. But, it was found that in many cases, the men were not prepared to entrust with the management of their earnings to their wives, and hence there is a disorder. It was for the ladies, he remarked, to come forward boldly and to show their ability and skill that they were not only able to manage the household affairs, but were able to manage them economically and with better satisfaction. This management should also be coupled with the simplicity of their life, and organisation on co-operative basis, he continued. If people of one chawl were prepared to sacrifice their tastes to a certain extent, and were prepared to take services of a common dhobi, or a doctor, it would help them to effect a greater amount of saving in their monthly expenditure. The principle of thrift, he went on, might not be appealing in individual cases, but when looked from a wider sense of national point, it would prove that crores of rupees would be saved under such economical schemes, which might be utilised in developing the industries of the nation, and also in doing certain useful reforms. He further appealed the ladies to take up to this scheme of national importance and to bring it into practice as a religious faith.

MORE RED SHIRTS SENT TO JAIL.

20 Sentenced To 7 Years' R. I.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 5.

Mr. Mohammad Yaqub Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar, sentenced yesterday twenty Redshirts of village Izzakhel on two counts, namely one of dacoity (under Section 332 I. P. C.) to five years' imprisonment and another of causing hurt to a Police constable (Section 395 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, or a total of seven years.

The prosecution story was that on the night of May 30th, a police constable attached to Mattani Thana, while touring Azzakhel village, happened to challenge and search Nasir, a "Redshirt", and recovered one pistol, a number of cartridges and one dagger. Nasir was released on bail. Next morning "Red-shirts" of the village approached the constable and the Sub-Inspector and asked for the return of the seized arms. On the latter's refusal, the "Red-shirts" assaulted them and forcibly removed the arms.—A. P.

TAMILNAD NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA CONFERENCE.

Session At Erode.

The sessions of the conference will be held at Erode on 11th, 12th, and 13th, inst. (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday). The President-elect is Comrade Subhas Chandra Bose. The sessions to be opened by Srimati Durga Bai.

More R. T. C. Delegates For London.

Among those who left Bombay for London by P. and O. boat "Ranpura" were :—Rao Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Raja of Bobbili, Maulana Mahomed Shafee Daood H. H. the Maharaja Dholpur, and party. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Misses Jinnah, H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala and party, Nawab Liaqat Hyat Khan, the Prime Minister of Patiala, Dr. Jivraj and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Pheroze C. Sthna, and Mr. M. C. Sharma, Minister of Dholpur.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KEARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.